The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance. Single Copy 8 annas.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship SALSETTE (1,491 Tons and 400 H.P.), Captain H. W. King, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 7th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st September 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after Noon on Monday the 7th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. PIONEER, R. Taunton, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on MONDAY next, the 7th September, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

CONSIGNEES per Ship *Hahneman*, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to take delivery of their Goods, failing which the same will be landed by Captain Phillips, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 31st August 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of I H A 28 Casks Merchandize shipped by Thomas Hurrock & Son, London, per *Wings of the Wind*, landed at the Custom House Bunder, are requested to pay the freight thereon, together, with landing and other charges, failing which, the same will be sold by Public Auction, on account and risk of the concerned.

Bombay, 31st August 1863. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of H. T. & Co. B. 25 Cases Machinery landed at the Custom House Bunder, also of 33 Kegs Oil, landed at Musjeed Bunder, ex *City of Glasgow*, from London, are hereby requested to take immediate delivery otherwise the same will be sold to liquidate landing and other expenses.

Bombay, 31st August 1863. W. NICOL & Co.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for	3 months certain	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do.	„ 6 „ „	5 „	„
Do.	„ 12 „ „	6 „	„

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	1s. 11⅜d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th June 1863. Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher Cooper & Co.)
DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY NATHOOBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.

THE BANK HAS THIS DAY BEEN OPENED for the transaction of Local Banking business.

DEPOSIT.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Account	2 per cent.	
Deposit for 3 months certain	3	„
„ 6 „	5	„
„ 12 „	6	„

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and draws Interest or Dividends thereon free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours..........10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays..........10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,) Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,) Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,) Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London	6 months' sight		2s. 0d.	per Rupee
	3 Do.	Do.	1s. 11⅞d.	„
	On Demand		1s. 11½d.	„
On France	6 months' sight	frs.	2-56 cts.	„
	3 Do.	Do.	„ 2-53 „	„
	On Demand		„ 2-50 „	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 24th August 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rup.	
„ „ „ „ 4	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.	
„ „ „ „ 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
„ „ „ „ 2	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.	
„ „ „ „ 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
On Scotland On Ireland	On demand...	1s. 11⅜d.	do.	

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 ℘ cent	℘ annum.	
do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do.	do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4 do.	do

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE........ LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d.
„ 4	do.	1s.	11⅞d.
„ 3	do.	1s.	11¾d.
„ 2	do.	1s.	11⅝d.
„ 1	do.	1s.	11½d.
„ On demand		1s.	11¼d.
Circular Notes		1s.	11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay 1st September 1863.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq. Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KURSONDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to one month's notice		3 per cent.	per annum.	
Do.	three do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	six do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	twelve do:	6	do.	do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	„
„ 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	„
„ 2	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	„
„ 1	do.	1s 11½d.	„
„ On demand On Scotland do. On Ireland do.		1s. 11½d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...		1s. 11d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.	
Deposits for 6 months	3	„
Do. do. 3 do.	4	„
Do. do. 12 do.	6	„

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6	months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	per Rupee.
4	Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	„
3	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
2	Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	
1	Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	„
On	Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅜d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,		3 per cent.	
Do.	6 do.	5	„
Do.	12 do.	6	„

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 17th August 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d. per Rupee	
„ 4	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.	
„ 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
„ 2	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.	
„ 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
„ on Demand On Scotland do. On Ireland do.		1s. 11¼d.	do.	
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11d.	do.	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11d.	do.	

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards		2 per ct.	per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice		3	„
Do. do. 6	do	4	„
Do. do. 12	do.	5	„

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...Without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	½ per cent.

Hours of business.......... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 16th June 1863.

Books, etc., for Sale.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to notify, that arrangements being completed with one of the first music publishers in London. Selections of the best and latest music will henceforth be received by each steamer.

THE NEW OPERA FAUST.

All the music from this, the latest and most popular Opera, has now been received.

NEW VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

A large selection has been received for which lists are in preparation.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

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The Cottage Girl, by Miss Bennett	1	4
The fortunes of the Colville Family, by F. E. Smedley	1	2
Confessions of a Ticket of-leave	1	8
Confessions of a Pretty Woman, by Miss Pardoe.	1	8
How to make money, by E. T. Freedley	0	12
Universal Song Book	0	12
The Comic Song Book	0	12
A Vindication of Bishop Colenso	0	12
The Twelve Great Battles of England	1	2
Harry Coverdale's Courtship, by F. E. Smedley.	1	12
Lewis Arundel; or, The Railroad of Life, by F. E. Smedley	1	14
Frank Fairlegh; or scenes from the Life of a Private Pupil, by F. E. Smedley	1	14

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

N. B.—The Railway Library, and all the cheap books of that class are too numerous to detail in an ordinary advertisement, like this. Catalogues are published.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the fast Sailing Ship KOSSOOTH, of 508 Tons, in good condition. Apply at the Office of the Turkish Consulate Bombay, to MAHOMED TUCKEY, for ALI MAHOMED, KHAN.

1st September 1863.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, SALT & Co.'s BURTON ALE, just landed in Casks of 3 doz. Qts. at Rs. 13½ per Cask.

BARCLAY AND PERKINS PORTER in Casks of 3½ doz., for Rupees 14 per Cask.

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1863. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per *Monitor*, from Kurrachee, are hereby requested to SEND BOATS alongside without delay, failing which, Captain Easton, will land the same on account and at the expense and risk of the concerned.

WM. NICOL & Co.
Agents for the Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 1st September 1863.

APPLICATION having been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of MEMON HAJEE ABDOOL RAHIMON, HAJEE, SALLAY MAHOMED late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, shall be granted to BEG MAHOMED HAJEE ABDOOL RAHIMON. all persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 1st day of September 1863.

SANGSTER AND MANISTY,
Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that PESTONJEE SOOKIAJEE, hath Contracted to Sell all that piece or parcel of Foras or Salt Batty Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, Hereditaments, and Premises and Bungalow, with floor and front trees standing thereon, situate, lying, and being, on Tardeo Road, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6325 square yards and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 38, 373, 374 and 381 and bounded as follows, that is to say on the North by the property of Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, on the East partly by the property of Ramchunder Bhimjee and partly by a Public passage, on the South by a Public passage, and on the West by the Breach Candy Road. All persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, inheritance or otherwise upon the abovementioned premises are required to make the same within 14 days from the date hereof, to RICHARD ARDILL DALLAS, Esquire, Attorney for the purchaser, at his office, otherwise the purchase, shall be completed without further reference to such claims.—Dated this 31st day of August 1863.

THE HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી આહુઝ એનદ લેનદ ઇનવેશટમેનત કુંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, (LIMITED) will be held on THURSDAY, the 10th of September next, at noon at the Office of the Company, 8 Hornby Row, to consider the advisability of increasing the Capital.

By order of the Directors,
ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
1st September, 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

Books, &c. for Sale.

THE Bombay Army List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOK. Fifth Edition revised, comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanised Marathi, Price 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in *modi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, one rupee. Hindu ditto, two rupees.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

The Maori Wars.

THE LATE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CAREY ...Rs.	4	8
INCIDENTS IN THE MAORI WAR 1860-1 by SIR JAMES ALEXANDER, 8vo. cloth...	8	0
A VACATION TOUR IN THE ANTIPODES, New Zealand, New S. Wales, &c., by B. A. HEYWOOD, M. A., cr. 8vo	5	12
SKETCHES illustrative of the Native Inhabitants of New Zealand, by A. Earle, Draughtsman, H. M.'s Beagle, folio	20	0
NEW ZEALANDERS, illustrated by George F. Angus; a multitude of finely coloured plates, imperial folio	80	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHARTS

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys, are now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

	Rs	As.
Sindh and Cutch, including the Gulf of Cutch	3	0
Cape of Good Hope	2	0
Suez Bay	2	0
Manilla Bay	1	0
Maulmain River	1	8
Zanzibar	2	0
Maulmain Harbour	1	8
Straits of Singapore (3 sheets)	4	8
Gulf of Cutch (2 sheets)	4	8
Cochin to Cape Comorin	2	0
Red Sea	2	8
Gulf of Bengal from Palmyra Point to Chittagong	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Andaman Isles)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Teavoy, Mercui)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Bassein, Rangoon, Martaban)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Chittagong, Khyouk Phyou, Ramree)	2	0
Indian Ocean (3 sheets)	6	0
Persian Gulf (2 sheets)	6	0
Straits of Malacca (2 sheets)	4	0
China Sea (4 sheets)	8	8
Bombay Harbour	2	8
Several Bays near Cape Aden	2	0
Kurrachee Harbour, (2 sheets)	6	0
Point de Galle	2	8
Bay of Bengal	8	0
Coromandel Coast, (3 sheets)	9	0
Arracan Coast and Akyab	8	0

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

HERBERT & CO.'S

LETTS'S DIARIES, FOR 1864.

Sounds which address the Ear are lost and die
In one short hour; while that which strikes the Eye
Lives long upon the mind; the faithful sight
Graves on the memory with a beam of light.

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OCTAVO, 4½ inches by 7½ inches.

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A large collection of Views, Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.) TREACHER & Co.

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Wednesday, 2nd Sept. 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0⅝d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0⅝d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 011/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99⅞
Madras	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	239 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	157 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	199 prem.
Bank of India	25	......	15 prem.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	......	35 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	62 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	97 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	60 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	164 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	......	55 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	150 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	......	21 prem.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,500 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,500 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 per share	Rs 12,800 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 3,000 pm. p. share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 32,000 per share } pm.
Do. B ,,	5,000	......	
Frere Press Co.	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 27,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	800	......	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 375 prem.
ManockjiPittySpinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 130 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	110 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 550 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 425 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 250 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 200
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	....	Rs. 1,375 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Tarostie Mill Co.	4,000	......	Par.
Bonded Warehouse	200	......	Rs. 300 prem.
House and Land Investment Company	200	......	530 prem.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	5,600 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	250 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	550 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	230 prem.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	50 prem.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	103¾
,, Loan 1835-36	} 97½
,, Loan 1842-43	
,, Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	109
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	118½ prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-3-3
Spanish Dollars	,, 240
Carolus	,, 300
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
German Crowns	,, 213
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	,, 106⅝
Gold Leaf	,, 16 14-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 12s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2 10s. 0d.
To China } To Clyde } To Hull }	No offers.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18

(PRICES CURRENT (1st Sep. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 490 to 495
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,, 485 to 487
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,, 485 to 488
New Oomravuttee	,, 455 to 460
New Compta	,, 460 to 465
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 545 to 550
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 440 to 445
New Veeravul	,, 455 to 460
New Khandeish	,, 435 to 438
New Poratchee	,, 461 to 462
New Accote	,, 470 to 475
New Mangalore	,, 460 to 462

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,610 to Rs. 1,615.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6-14 to 7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	6-14 to 7
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	32 to 33
	,,	37 to 38
Niger	,,	27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Aug. 31	Diligentia	Porter	Bushire 8 Aug.
	Monitor	Eaton	Kurrachee 24 Aug.
Sept. 1	Sydney (s)	Melville	Calcutta 18 and Colombo 27 Aug
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Cochin 27 Aug.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Monitor*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. Tyebjee and family; and Mr. Phillips.

Per Steamer *Sydney*, from Calcutta and Colombo.—Mr. J. Duncan, Mrs. Eastwood, and two children.

Per Steamer *Kurrachee*, from Cochin.—Captain and Mrs. Griffiths; Mr. J. H. Berry; Mr. Simpson; Mrs. Wedhurst; Mr. McEvoy; and twenty-six natives.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The Ship *Eliza Bencke*, T. A. Jackson, bound to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *City of Edinburgh*, for Havre.
Ship *Wings of the Wind*, for London via Cochin.
Ship *Celuta*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Tuesday, 1st September 1863.

For London.

City of Glasgow.—83 packages Coffee, 185¼ cwt., Hajeebhoy Lalljee.

For Liverpool.

John Linn.—77 bales Cotton, 269¼ cwt.; 170 bags Surseeseed, 255 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Star of Brunswick.—22 bales Cotton, 77 cwt.; 9 bales Wool, 27 cwt., Dyaram Calooram; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Govindjee Megjee; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Cowasjee Sorabjee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 69½ bales Cotton, 219½ cwt., S. Narrayen and Co.

Celuta.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Namedass Ludha; 475 bales Cotton, 1,662½ cwt., Dyabhoy Jeathabhoy; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Bhugwandass Samjee; 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Annundjee Nanjee.

Zoboah.—40 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Buttonsy Goculdass; 24 bales Hemp, 63½ cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.; 170 bales Cotton, 585 cwt., Jewraz Balloo; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Lalldass Chubildass; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Bhimjee Pursotum; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.

Mary Spark.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Pragjee Damoder; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Withuldass Manjee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy.

British India.—90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Sewjee Sozpall; 155 bales Cotton, 542½ cwt., Pursotum Tersy; 1 bale Wool, 3 cwt., Ruttonjee Nesserwanjee.

Gertrude.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Pursotum Tersy.

Gateneau.—402½ bales Cotton, 1,408½ cwt., Rustomjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Hirjee Jeatsy.

Negotiator.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Gcculdass Lilladhur; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co.

Duke of Newcastle.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Mooljee Jewraz; 175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Macnee and Co.; 44 bales Cotton, 154 cwt., Virjee Malljee.

Barbora.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Sudasew Marteen; 104 bales Cotton, 364 cwt., Kessowjee Petamber; 51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam.

For Havre.

City of Edinburgh.—101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt.; 140 bundles Linseed, 70 cwt.; 93 bundles Khorasane seed, 46½ cwt.; 17 bundles Gingillyseed, 8½ cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur; 296 bags Surseeseed, 594 cwt., Visram Kessowjee; 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt.; 300 bags Surseeseed, 450 cwt., Gangjee Nurput.

For Bordeaux.

Zodiaque.—1,500 bags Black Pepper, 1,675 cwt., Dossabhoy Carsetjee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Indore.*—11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hekumchund Sewnath; 30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Khan Momud Hubibbhoy; 50 bottles Quicksilver, 3,750 lbs., 1,157 pieces Sandlewood, 122 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs., 68 packages Bedlium, 52½ cwt., Abadin Budroodin.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Indore.*—3 dubbers Ghee, 8¼ cwt., A. Jordon.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

Vessels.	Stations.
. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
. Coromandel	
3. Goolanar	
4. Hugh Rose	
5. Snake	
6. Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

For London.

567 City of Glasgow, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. July 18)
954 Defiance, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. July 2)

For Liverpool.

1033 Aaron Brown, S. Rogers.
901 Baron Renfrew, Rees—Killick Nixon & Co.
1246 British India—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 18)
639 Barbara, Wilson—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Aug. 17)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
993 Duke of Newcastle—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 13)
1325 Euroclydon, Wright.
1165 Gatineau, J. Cummings—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. July 24)
1354 Gertrude, Congden—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 17)
1349 Glee Maiden, Marshall—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c.l. May 28)
1596 John Lynn, Browning—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1236 Lancastrian, T. Donaldson—G. S. King & Co.
1187 Maldon, T. Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 27)
797 Mary Sparks, Oldham—J. N. Wadia. (c. l. July 1)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 18)
1057 Salsette, Dawson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.
1632 Star of Brunswick, Robinson—K. Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1104 Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co. (c. l. Aug. 13)
1345 Zoboah, Powell—Coupland & Co. (c. l. June 22)

For Havre.

519 City of Edinburgh, Soden—F. Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept 1)

For Bordeaux.

310 Zodiaque, Gandner—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. Aug. 27)

For Tuticorin.

492 Traveller, Fletcher—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Aug. 31.)

For Colombo.

86 Alligator, Nacoda, C. Eduljee.

For Colombo and Cochin.

155 Keratta Roodreen—D. Bhicajee Khan. (c. l. Aug. 19)

For Calcutta.

700 Birkby, Purdy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
983 Eliza Bencke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. Aug. 6)
620 Hyderee, Criston.
831 Janet Cowan, McKirdy—Peel, Cassels & Co.
376 Jodal Manas, Grant. (c. l. Aug. 21)
410 Ophir, Miles.
1132 Sirocco, Roy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1179 Thomas Seddon, Dodd—Finlay, Clark & Co (c. l. Aug. 27)

For Cochin and London.

1940 Wings of the Wind, Whyle—W. Nicol & Co (c. l. Sept. 1)

For Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda—H. M. Joosub. (c. l. Aug. 24)

For Singapore and Hongkong.

1290 Indore (s), Brown—C. M. S. N. Co. (c. l. Aug. 27)

For Kurrachee.

450 Dalhousie (s), Morland, B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. Aug. 26)

For Pondicherry Madras.

492 Adelaide, Cooper—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

For China.

341 Sunlee (s), J. Milbanke—Ahmedbhoy Hubibb'oy.

Not Fixed.

307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
277 Bombay (s), J. Wooley—C. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
750 Chapman, R. Harland—B. H. Cama.
651 Diligentia, A. Porter—Finlay Clark & Co.
1091 Eliphalet Greeley, Cutter—Pestonjee Hormusjee Sons
689 Futtay Moobaruck, Nacoda—Hajee Soolaman.
201 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co. (in dock).
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co.
934 Jane Jack Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co,
677 John Bright (s), Betham—C. M. S. N. Co.
508 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
394 Kurrachee (s), Cottier—B. I. S. N. Co.
1187 Lady Franklin, C. Ramle—Dossabhoy & Byramjee.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
694 Mayaram Dayaram, Brady—H. C. Latiff Cadoo.
Monitor, Eaton.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
773 Mahratta, Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co.
844 Minnehaha, Morgan—Burjorjee & Co.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.
284 Parsie, Burke.
595 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.
932 Princess Somawatty, Crockett—Leckie & Co.
Pioneer (s) Launton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
999 Remington, Pearson—Remington & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
593 Sea Lion, Alexander—D. P. Bramball.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—Grey & Co.
Sydney (s), A. Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.
253 Shanghai, W. Maglan—S. M. A. Latiff.
293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick.
965 Tangier, Owens—Ewart, Latham & Co.
410 Tilly (s), Clayton—B. I. S. N. Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

700 Azof, (Refitting.)
1200 Behar, Dundas.
1109 Jeddo, Brown.
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1500 Salsette, H. W. King.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

For London.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

For Marseilles.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

For Moulmein.

500 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.

For Calcutta.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of Aug. 21, announced the arrivals of the *Carnatic, Moulmein, Pocahontas, Evangeline*, and *Octavia* particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—September 1.

Gray, Major W., Staff Corps, to rejoin, from Poona.
Simpson, Lieut. G. W., Sappers and Miners, on leave, from Sudashewghur.
Osborne, Captain H. S., Invalid Establishment, on duty, from Poona.
Payn, Colonel, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—September 1.

Simpson, Lieut. G. W., Sappers and Miners, on leave, to Poona.
Thacker, Major S., 21st Regt. N. I., on leave, to Poona.
McDowan, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Cavalry, to join, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—Sept. 1st, 1863.

BY LIEUT. COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow. The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Committee of of which Captain Combe, 18th Regt. N. I., is President, is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 31st August 1863.

With reference to para 3 of G. O. C. 20th February last, all applications for War Office forms and subjects connected with the Queen's Widow's Fund are to be addressed to the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, Poona.

Erratum.—In G. O. C. No. 695 of the 14th instant for "5 lbs. of dry grass or kirby" read "an extra 5 lbs. of dry grass or kirby."

The following promotion and appointment by Her Majesty, in the Troops serving in this Command are republished in accordance with General Order by the Commander-in-Chief in India, dated 3rd February 1832:—

Extract from *London Gazette*, of 28th July 1863.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Surgeon Robert Marshall Allen, having completed a period of 20 years full pay service, to be Surgeon Major under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 1st October 1858, dated 30th June 1863.

The date of promotion of the undermentioned Officers has been altered to 10th March 1863:—

Captain and Brevet Major Richard Pittman, Second Captain Arthur Carey.

103rd Foot.—Lieut. Alexander William Bradfield Caldecott to be Adjutant. Date 28th July 1863.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Mohunpore Factory, Cachar, on the 9th August, the wife of T. J. Phillips, Esq., of a son.

At Burdwan, on the 19th August, the wife of Captain D. H. Osborn, of a son.

At Madras, on the 26th August, the wife of G. V. Law, Esq., 14th Madras N. I., of a son.

At Bellary, on the 23rd August, Mrs. John Ratliff, of a son.—No Cards.

DEATHS.

At Shikarpoor, Sind, at the Residency, on the evening of Saturday the 22nd August, Florence Leonie, the beloved child of Captain Lionel Dunsterville, H. M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, and elder of twin daughters, aged 6 months and 2 days.

At Poona, on the 31st August, Marian daughter of Stewart B. Gordon, Esq., aged 1 year 18 days.

At Nulhattee, on the 13th August, James Cotterel, Veterinary Surgeon to His Highness the Maharajah of Burdwan, aged 29 years and 7 months.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Postage:—

	Via Marseilles.	Via Southampton.
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
,, 1 ,,	,, 0 13 4	,, 0 8 0
,, 2 ,,	,, 1 10 8	,, 1 0 0
,, 3 ,,	,, 2 8 0	,, 1 8 0

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mails for the Persian Gulf, per Ship *Margaret Jane* will be closed THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 P. M., only letters, &c., superscribed to go by the above Vessel will be forwarded by this opportunity.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

ABSTRACT of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 24TH TO THE 30TH AUGUST (inclusive) 1863.

Date.	Standard Barometer, corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
Aug. 24	29.810	29.752	77.2	83.0	75.7	78.0	None.	0.21
,, 25	29.816	29.766	78.2	84.5	76.6	78.5	,,	None.
,, 26	29.833	29.721	77.8	84.0	75.5	79.0	,,	0.07
,, 27	29.828	29.711	78.0	84.9	75.8	77.3	,,	0.16
,, 28	29.831	29.722	76.8	83.6	74.7	77.6	,,	1.03
,, 29	29.794	29.711	77.5	84.5	75.5	78.5	,,	None
,, 30	29.784	29.688	77.6	84.2	75.5	78.5	,,	,,

Aug. 24.—Overcast with nimbi; light rain.
,, 25.—Densely clouded with nimbi; no rain.
,, 26.—Clouded with nimbi; cirri and cirro cumuli; light rain at 10 A.M.
,, 27.—Partially clouded with nimbi and cirri; light rain in the morning.
,, 28.—Densely clouded with Nimbi; smart showers of rain in the morning.
,, 29.—Clouded with nimbi, cirri and cirrocumuli; no rain.
,, 30.—Densely clouded with nimbi; lunar halo.

CALENDAR.—SEPTEMBER.—1863.

Last Quarter	Saturday	5d. 6h.	0.2m. A.M.
New Moon	Saturday	13d. 9h.	32.8m. A.M.
First Quarter	Sunday	20d. 6h.	24.2m. P.M.
Full Moon	Sunday	27d. 10h.	53.2m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises h. m.	Sun Sets h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn. h. m.	Even. h. m.	Evening Gun-fire.
Wed.	2	St. Stephen, C.	5 46	6 13	1 54	2 14	Date 31st August. Time—9h. 1m. 46.7
Thur	3	Daybreak at 4h 31m	5 46	6 12	2 33	2 53	
Fri.	4	Twilight ends at 7.27	5 47	6 11	3 12	3 33	
Sat.	5	Old St. Bartholomew	5 47	6 11	3 57	4 23	
Sun.	6	14th Sunday after Trinity.	5 47	6 10	4 53	5 2	
Mon.	7	Enurchus, B.	5 47	6 9	6 7	6 49	
Tues.	8	Nativity of the Virgin Mary.	5 47	6 8	7 31	8 12	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 2nd—Great Fire of London, 1666.
Thursday 3rd.—Oliver Cromwell died. 1658.—Great storm and fire, St. Kitts, 1776.—Definitive Treaty with America, 1783.
Friday 4th.—Fort of Allyghur taken, 1803.
Saturday 5th.—First American Congress, 1774.—Capture of Malta, 1800.
Sunday 6th.—Bombardment of Copenhagen, 1807.
Monday 7th—Queen Elizabeth born, 1533.—Samuel Johnson born, 1709.—Battle of Borodino, 1812.
Tuesday 8th.—William IV. crowned, 1831.—The Malakoff taken, 1855.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

Aden	Aug 17	Kurrachee	Aug. 28
Agra	Aug 25	Lahore	Aug. 22
Allahabad	Aug 15	London	Aug. 3
Australia	Mar 25	Mauritius	June 6
Alexandria	July 26	Madras	Aug. 27
Bangalore	Aug. 25	Malta	June 29
Cochin	Aug. 22	Meerut	Aug 25
Calcutta	Aug. 22	Oudh	Aug 22
Cape	June 1	Punjaub	Aug 12
Ceylon	Aug 18	Penang	Aug 9
Delhi	Aug 22	Rangoon	July 25
France	July 21	Suez	Aug 12
Hongkong	July 29	Singapore	Aug 7

THE
Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1863.

It is painful to see how the public is treated on some of the thoroughfares of Bombay. In proportion to the high rates of wheel and horse tax, is the reckless indifference of our Bombay macadamizers. Cartloads of naked, angular, cutting stones are spread over the whole breadth of the roads and extending over great lengths at once, before ever a roller is brought to bear upon it; and only when the unfortunate horses of the tax-paying public have been left to stamp down the mass with their delicate feet, and wear it at least half smooth, are the rollers dragged over the materials and a sprinkling of earth thrown over them. The injury to horses, the personal discomfort, and the breakage of harness, carriages and all kinds of conveyances caused by this system, might surely be taken into account by those who carry it on. Humanity and conscience they must be devoid of, else they might be led to the exercise of at least so much sense and arrangement as is necessary, to put each length of repaired road in a fit condition to be used before the public is admitted to it. A poor buggy-driver can be brought to account for torturing his own horse once,—is there no condemnation for those who cause daily torture to scores of horses not their own? Let the road near the end of the Colaba Causeway be one of the witnesses against them. But it is not this road merely that we complain of: this is only of a piece with the rest. The roads generally throughout this monsoon season have been in a most scandalous state. We have never in the course of a series of years known them to be so bad, they are indeed so bad, that we defy them to be worse, to be roads at all. From every quarter of the island complaints come about the state of the roads. The monsoon may be considered nearly over, yet the repairs, such as they are, are not nearly completed; roads supposed to be repaired are already full of holes, so badly has the work been performed, and some roads have not yet had any metal laid upon them. And then whoever saw such metal as has been, and still is being used for our roads? A Telford or a MacAdam would certainly vote for punishing such bungling in road making, by setting the Directors or planners of the system to work on the roads themselves; and make them break stones, on a diet of bread and water till they learnt something of the business, they at present profess without showing the least knowledge.

Sir Charles Wood in his speech on Indian affairs in the House of Commons on the 23rd July, gave the Imperial reasons for the abolition of the Indian Navy. The abolition measure he said "did not originate in any doubt as to the admirable manner in which the officers discharged their duties, but it was thought desirable, simply for public reasons, not to continue the service." The "public reasons" were to the effect that a considerable change had taken place since the times, when a local Navy was needed for the conveyance of troops, the suppression of the slave trade, and the prevention of piracy, all which services Sir Charles Wood admits were performed admirably. Now however he finds that "large French frigates" visit our eastern seas, and with a view to the adequate protection of English interests, it is indispensable that such a naval force should be there, as could not be maintained by the Indian Government. The Indian Navy was not calculated to meet or to cope with the vessels of first-rate European powers." The Government at home then determined to reduce the Indian Navy to smaller dimensions, but this view, was objected to by the late Commodore and Officers of the Navy, who very properly contended that if the force were reduced the spirit of it would be destroyed. In this view the Home Government concurred, and therefore in the interest of the service itself, decided it would be better to abolish it altogether. Sir Charles Wood, in making the announcement is careful to state, that "it must not be supposed on that account, that the officers, wherever they were employed, did not perform the most distinguished services."

The British Medical Association have appointed a Committee on a subject considered by "the faculty" to be "most important." The subject was brought before that scientific body by Dr. Acland in a paper on "Standard Medicines, or Revision of Remedial Agents," in which he shewed the advantage which would accrue to medical science and to humanity, if a Committee of medical and scientific men from the principal nations could agree on some uniform rules for testing, once for all, the therapeutical properties of all such drugs, and other remedial agents, as have acquired or may acquire a reputed but indefinite value. He stated three objects which seemed desirable in this matter:—1st. That civilized nations should all possess the most complete possible list of remedies for disease. 2nd. That from the existing lists of reputed remedies there should be eliminated those which are inferior to others of similar tendency, and those which certainly are of no value at all. 3rd. That there should be some permanent recognized means for reporting on and examining new substances, that are supposed to have remedial properties. From the fact that the British Medical Association have appointed a Committee on the subject it may be inferred that in the opinion of "the faculty" there is as much need of an expurgation and consolidation in the books of their profession, as there has been shown to be in those of the legal profession. The proposition of Dr. Acland seems most philosophical. It is admitted that in the existing lists of reputed remedies there are retained many, which are inferior to others of similar tendency, and what is worse many which certainly are of no value at all. The retention of these in the books must cause an incalculable amount of doubt and difficulty and difference in practice. The sooner, therefore, they are eliminated from the lists of reputed remedies the better. Lawyers are said, in consequence of a similar confusion arising from the retention in "the books" of partially or wholly repealed and and obsolete laws, not to be able in many cases to say what the law is. Doctors, too may well be believed, considering how often they disagree, not to be able in many cases to say what the remedy is. In the one case, property only is at stake; in the other, life. We therefore, trust that Dr. Acland's movement will soon result in civilized nations possessing an expurgated and consolidated list, the most complete possible, of remedies for disease. The uncertainties in the practice of Medicine—and the drugging and quackering connected with it in consequence—has brought the practice with many of its professors rather into disrepute than otherwise. It is certainly high time, that the better part of the profession should take steps to redeem the healing art, from the disrepute that has fallen upon it. When a learned profession becomes a prey to quacks it is a sure sign there must be something rotten in the method of its practice. Perhaps the most pernicious form of quackery in the present day is that which puts forth high claims to respectability and thus finds countenance in intelligent communities. It assumes a grave scientific aspect. The quack of this class prides himself upon his regular education, and is ever the first to cry out quack upon every one who has not been regularly installed like himself. He has a great horror for everything which cannot be substantiated by "the books." He resists every innovation, for to admit the possibility of any thing new in medicine, would be to relinquish his own claim to infallibility. He feels himself insulted by the least suggestion from an individual who is not, like himself, equipped with a diploma. He is careful to cast a veil of mystery over his own knowledge, or what he would be thought to know, by parading on all occasions the loftiest phrase of nosological nomenclature. His science, which he holds up as perfectly infallible, is a noble match for Hudibras' religion.

> "A dark lantern of the spirit,
> "Which none see by but those who bear it."

We do not hesitate to declare it as our belief, that this learned quackery has been one of the most influential causes in retarding the progress of medical science. It has often been true of it that it has taken away the key of knowledge, and refusing to enter itself into the temple of truth, it has maliciously hindered those who would enter in. Thus it has ever happened, that every new addition to the stock of medical knowledge has encountered a fierce conflict with those *soi-disant* regular practitioners. It is high time, then, that there should be, according to Dr. Acland's proposition, some permanent recognized means for reporting on and examining new substances, that are supposed to have remedial properties. Search for facts: let the search be limited only by the range of the visible creation, and by the extant records of all time. From facts thus obtained, proceed cautiously to the construction of general theories. From these theories deduce principles for guidance in practice and future research. Then, by a course of careful observation, test the soundness of the deductions. If confirmed by experience, adhere to them as an integral part of science; if opposed by experience, cast them aside as so much useless lumber. These are the dictates of the inductive Philosophy, and they suggest the remedy for all errors in medical, as well as all other sciences, and the means of expurgating and consolidating the existing lists of reputed remedies for disease.

NEWS LETTERS.

Poona, *31st August* 1863.

Those who go in for everything were full of engagements last week. The Masonic Ball came off on Monday, the dancing was kept up till a late hour, and everybody went home, I fancy, well pleased and well tired. On Wednesday the Artillery Ball took place, and like most of the Kirkee Balls it proved a great success, I do not think though that any of the fair damsels here have been reduced to the pitiable condition of that poor girl in Punch, who refused to take off her Ball-dress, or part with her bouquet after a similar meeting of "fair women and brave men." Thursday afternoon witnessed the examination of the girls' schools belonging to the Free Church Mission, and many of the dusky little maidens are probably now attired in the very serviceable prizes awarded to them. On Friday evening the Bishop gave a lecture at the United Service Institution on the ruins at Beejapore, at which many of the élite *assisted*; and on Saturday afternoon the first stone of St. Paul's church was laid by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, in presence of a large gathering of spectators from Poona and Kirkee; so you see there was no lack of employment for the denizens and visitors of this pleasant monsoon sojourn. The new church is to be erected on a piece of ground to the East of the Post-office compound, and tents had been pitched there as a precaution against the rain, but they served to protect the choir and lookers on from the sun instead of the rain, for it happened to be a particularly bright and hot afternoon, and some shelter was not undesirable even at 5 P.M. The outline of St. Paul's is chalked upon the ground, and it is to be apparently of very small dimensions; it will be, no doubt, large enough for the present wants of the station, indeed it is the opinion of many that no second church is at present at all necessary, but in undertaking a building of this kind it would be well to take future contingencies into consideration, and if Poona increases in the next few years as it is expected to do, St. Paul's will be quite inadequate to the accommodation of the people. If Government Offices, and Gubernatorial residences are built in the neighbourhood of the Bund, the new church will be well situated for persons living in this locality. but the population will be far too great for a place of worship of the size contemplated. I should think it would be better while they are about it to erect a large and commodious church at once, and a chaplain could officiate before a large congregation as well as before a handfull of people. This new church is already spoken of as the aristocratic one, although there was some idea, I believe, at first that it would suit pensioners and other poor christians living near the Bazar; most of their dwellings lie between the two churches, and perhaps a little nearer to St. Mary's than to the new one.

The Tanks are still very empty though the monsoon is so far advanced; they form a pretty good pluviometer and prove that the rain has been very deficient. It is said that we have not had more than seven or eight inches up to the present time, and unless we are yet to have a good downpour there will be a scarcity of water very early in the dry season. I believe this deficiency does not extend far out of Poona, and it is to be hoped that the crops in the country around will not suffer. There has been some rain the last few days but it is not coming from the monsoon quarter, and the weather-wise folks begin to say that we may consider the monsoon almost at an end. It would be a bad thing if their predictions were to prove true; but, for my own part, I fancy we shall have some rain very late in the season as we had last year.

The San Francisco Minstrels have been giving several Farewell Performances previous to their departure from Poona, but whether they are yet gone, or whether we have yet had the really last exhibition I do not know. I am afraid they have not made it pay very well here, for though people express themselves as very much pleased with the entertainment, Poona seems to be too small or too poor to support those who have to live by their performances. McCollum's Circus last season was said not to have answered in Poona as it did in Bombay; there are no rich merchants here and not many wealthy natives, and you can well understand that when bread is at eight loaves the rupee, and other commodities equally high in price, the outlay of four or five rupees each for self and wife, for one evening's amusement, is something to think about.

The Races begin on Thursday, and it is to be hoped that the rain is not waiting for that opportunity of putting a damp upon our gaiety. Messrs. Watson and Co., and the Milliners have procured a large stock of bonnets &c., for the occasion, and it would be a pity for their fair wearers to be drenched, to say nothing of the poor horses and their riders.

Belgaum, *29th August* 1863.

The weather for the past six or seven days has cleared up; and is as delightful and pleasant as one could possibly wish. This circumstance affords a curious contrast to the heavy downpours we were having a fortnight ago, which had nearly inundated the entire country all around. The total quantity of rain measured at our meteorological observatory at some 36 inches.

On account of the monsoon, all the Civil officials have come in, and taken their quarters here. Mr. Goldfinch, our energetic and esteemed Collector and Magistrate, is spoken of as likely to be sent by Government on special duty to Aden, to be temporarily succeeded in office by Mr. W. H. Havelock, Political Agent S. M. Country, an official of experience, intelligence, and talent. However this may be the case, the absence of our worthy Magistrate Mr. Goldfinch, from the scene of his indefatigable labours, even for a month, is to be deplored.

I regret to have to inform you, that cholera, fever, and cold, are very much on the increase in the surrounding localities of Belgaum, as well as in Dharwar, Gudduck, Compta, Sadashewghur, and that there is not a day but from ten to fifteen persons are daily carried off by either one or the other of these fatal distempers. It is just now rumoured here, that Mr. Syfodin, a worthy Vakeel in the Dharwar Judges' Court has fallen a victim to fever, which only lasted for 3 days. Should this rumour turn out to be a fact, I have no doubt, that the loss of this man who was a person of good sense and of mild and humble disposition, would be extremely regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintances.

Mr. F. Lloyd, the Civil and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, is soon expected here from that place, in order to hold his usual quarterly sessions. Preparations for the reception of his Court, have been made in the Collector's Cutcherry.

A few daring robberies,—the ultimate consequence of beggary and starvation brought on by the high prices of provisions were perpetrated by some of the Mahomedan Talimwallas and others in the town of Belgaum, but these were immediately put a stop to, and the perpetrators thereof apprehended and deservedly punished, through the strenuous exertions and indefatigable labours of Mr. John Siqueira, our Town Fouzdar. By the bye, this young gentleman who has risen to the post of Fouzdar of the town of Belgaum, on a salary of Rs. 100, by his own merits, is the identical person who greatly assisted Mr. Souter the Police Superintendent of Belgaum, (now of Ahmednuggur) in the capture of the late chief of Nurgoond who expiated the crime of the murder of poor Manson on the gallows, during the eventful crisis of 1857-58. Since his elevation to his present post, Mr. Siqueira has been gaining the good will and esteem of the entire population of Belgaum.

It is currently rumoured that the Court of Mr. Spens, the Assistant Judge of Dharwar is to be located at Belgaum permanently, and that he will also be given power to hold the usual quarterly Sessions here, which Mr. Lloyd the Session Judge now does. Should this rumour be true, we expect his Court here by or about the 15th of next month at latest.

The Sub-Branch of the Bank of Bombay was opened here on the 17th, under the management of Mr. Hynes, the Sub-Agent.

LOCAL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp.—We understand the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp's patent, as a Judge of the High Court, was received by the last Overland Mail, and it is expected that he will take his seat on the Bench to-morrow.

Mails for the Persian Gulph per ship *Margaret Jane*, will be closed to-day, at two P.M., only letters, &c. superscribed to go by the above vessel will be forwarded by this opportunity.

A Case for the Sessions.—Dhuna Narrajee, Babajee Tookaram, Sudasew Bhowanjee and Bala Babajee, were yesterday committed by His Worship, the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of forgery and perjury.

We understand that after a searching examination which lasted till four days, Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung, Articled Clerk to Mr. J. F. Kelly, has been found qualified to practice as Attorney and Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature. The examiners appointed by the Chief Justice to conduct the examination were, Messrs. Taylor and Scoble, Barristers-at-Law and Dr. Dallas, Solicitor.

Opium seized.—On the 28th of August last, at the instructions of the Acting Commissioner of Police, Constable Muhan and Wood proceeded to the shop of one Obadiah Zakiel, at the corner of the market, and seized 106 pounds of Opium. On the matter having been brought to the notice of Mr. Inverarity, Commissioner of Customs, that officer has sent up the case to the Court of Petty Sessions for adjudication.

Alleged charge of Murder against a Parsee Contractor.—Sorabshaw Cowasha, the Parsee Contractor charged with murder before Mr. C. Bell Magistrate of Tanna, a report of the proceedings appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of Monday last, it may be remembered Mr. Barton applied for bail to the Magistrate and was refused. We now learn that the accused has been admitted to bail by Mr. C. Gonne, Session Judge of Tanna.

The Pearson Case.—Mr. H. Pearson of H. M.'s Dockyard appeared before Mr. H. E. Leeke, Magistrate of Police yesterday, and applied for a search warrant against the house of Mr. Frederick Cooper, stating that he had reason to believe that his property which had been stolen from him a twelve months ago was in th possession of Cooper. His Worship advised Mr. Pearson to seek Mr. Forjett's assistance. Mr. Forjett having refused to comply with Mr. Pearson's request, he appeared again before Mr. Leeke, and was told that the Magistrate would decide upon acting after consulting Mr. Oliver.

Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited).—At the third annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Company, held at the Company's Office, No. 25, Medow Street, at 2 P.M., on Tuesday the 1st instant, pursuant to a notice to the shareholders; dated 20th August 1863, the following shareholders were present, viz:—

Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camajee, Esq.; Calliandass Mohondass, Esq.; Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.; Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Esq.; Dossabhoy Framjee Camajee, Esq.; Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.; Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.; Sha Veerchund Deepchund, Esq.; Kursondass Mahadewdass, Esq.; Cursetjee Jehangeer Torachund, Esq.; Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee, Esq.; Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy, Esq.; Cursetjee Pallonjee Powuwalla, Esq.; Gungadass Kishoordass Esq.; Nowrojee Dorabjee Gae, Esq.; Cursetjee Hormusjee Dajee, Esq.; Muncherjee Dadabhoy, Esq.; Merwanjee Dadabhoy, Esq; Rustomjee Framjee, Metha, Esq.; Sorabjee Framroz, Esq.: Rustomjee Fukeerjee Cooper, Esq.; Rustomjee Pallonjee Patell, Esq.; Muncherjee Nusserwanjee Pochajee, Esq.; and Maneckjee Purshotumdass, Esq.

Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camajee, Esq., was called to the chair by Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Esq., seconded by Calliandass Mohondass, Esq.

The minutes of the last annual general meeting of the shareholders were read and confirmed.

The report of the Company for the third year was then read by the Secretary, after which the following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously.

Proposed by Sha Veerchund Deepchund, Esq., and seconded by Kursondass Mahadewdass, Esq.—"That the report now read before the meeting, and statements of account which have been previously circulated among the shareholders be adopted."

Proposed by Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarachund, Esq., and seconded by Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee, Esq.—"That the thanks of the shareholders are due to Calliandass Mohondass and Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq. who retire from the Board, and that they be re-elected Directors."

Proposed by Maneckjee Purshotumdass, Esq., and seconded by Cursetjee Hormusjee Dajee, Esq.—"That the thanks of the shareholders be given to the Board of Directors for their careful control of the Company's affairs for the past year."

Proposed by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powuwalla, Esq., and seconded by Rustomjee Framjee, Metha, Esq.—"That Jehangeer Goostadjee, Esq., be appointed auditor for the current year."

Proposed by Nowrojee Dorabjee Gae, Esq., and seconded by Gungadass Kishoardass, Esq.—"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 1st September 1863.

Broach.—Variable wind easterly.
Bulsar.—Cloudy.
Galle.—Fine light wind. Ther. 80.
Goa.—Partially clouded, wind variable light.
Kolapore.—Fair S.W. light.
Kurrachee.—Cloudy S.W.
Madras.—Fine S.W. Ther. 84 Baro. 29.90.
Paumben.—Cloudy N.W. Ther. 85.
Surat.—Cloudy.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Tuesday, 1st September, 1863.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq., *Acting Senior Magistrate of Police*, and Captain W. C. Barker, *Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.*)

Pursuant to a notification a Marine Court formed as above, was assembled this day in the Fort Police Office, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the collision between the ships *Kossuth, Nadir Shah* and *Margaret Jane*.

Mr. Peile, Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Captain and owner of the ship *Nadir Shah*.

Mr. John Ireland being sworn stated, I am a pilot belonging to the Master Attendant's Department at Bombay. On the 14th of August last, I piloted the Arab ship *Nadir Shah* into Bombay harbour, and moored her just to the westward of the northern Patch, and I then left her. I sounded all round the ship and found nineteen feet at low water. The southern anchor was in mud the northern anchor in rather rocky uneven ground. The master of the *Nadir Shah* informed me that the ship was drawing thirteen feet and a half, and I considered the ship to be in a perfectly safe position at that draught, when I left her.

Abdool Cadur bin Mahomed deposed,—I am in command of the Arab ship *Nadir Shah*, belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar. The last witness brought my ship in, and moored her with two anchors in two and a half fathoms water. My ship drew fifteen feet water. At night when the tide went out—that is, at a quarter past five o'clock next morning, the ship struck on rocks, bumping everry five minutes for two hours—from quarter past five till seven o'clock. I sent for a Pilot to move the ship. At 13 A M. Mr. Corke came, and we got up one anchor, and two Pilots Messrs. Tucker and Noncurrow arriving, Mr. Corke left, and Mr. Tucker left. This Pilot (Mr. Noncurrow) took charge, and got the ship under way with the fore-topsail jib. The ship was going out with a Seacunny at the wheel and when our vessel came close to another vessel, the pilot Mr. Noncurrow went to the wheel, removed the Seacunny and took the wheel himself.—Then our ship struck the other ship and the boat at the starboard quarter was broken and the davits were broken, and the mizen top-gallant-mast. Half an hour after this our ship got clear of the first ship, and then got foul of the *Kossuth* athwort her hawse at 3 P.M. Then Messrs. Corke and Tucker came on board at 5 P.M. our ship was got clear. My ship has received damage to the extent of ten thousand rupees in consequence of the collision. The ship began to leak after she struck the rocks and made three inches an hour. She did not leak before.

William George Corke, sworn. I am second assistant master attendent, on the morning of the 15th August at ½ past 9 in consequence of information I received, I proceeded on board the *Nadir Shah*. I sounded all round and found ¼ less 5, muddy bottom. It was then about ½ flood. I was informed by the Nakodah that the ship had struck during that morning, and she was *rather* two close to the patch at his draught, which the Nakoda told me was 15 feet, the ship was so foul that I could not see the marks. I commenced unmooring and when Mr. Noncurrow came I left him in charge to move the ship. About ½ past 1 o'clock P.M. from our look-out house I saw the *Nadir Shah* get under way with fore-topsail and jib, and as she was crossing the bows of the *Margaret Jane* a heavy squall came down from the N.W. with rain. The change of wind threw the foretop-sail aback and the *Nadir Shah* drifted down across the *Margaret Jane*, and carried away that ship's jibboom and the *Nadir Shah* fouled that ship. The wind was S. W. when the *Nadir Shah* first weighed, and the change of wind was very sudden. Then I went off and in about twenty minutes I was on board the *Nadir Shah*, and found her lying with her starboard bow against the port bow of the *Kossuth*. I took charge and about 5 o'clock P. M. I got the *Nadir Shah* clear and moored her in the harbour. I have seen vessels of the same size as the *Nadir Shah* laying in the same place as I found her in the morning. I did not see who was at the wheel when the collision took place, the last witness Abdool Cadur bin Mahomed was not on board when the collision took place, he came on board at 4 o'clock exactly, just as we were getting clear of the *Kossuth*. I found on sounding the well in the morning three feet and two inches in the *Nadir Shah*, at 10 A. M. I sounded again in the evening and found only about half an inch more.

The Court adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—1st September 1863.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

A Jail Bird,—Husson Ally Shuruff Ally, an old offender, was brought up charged with stealing three copper vessels, of the value of ten rupees, the property of one Curreembhoy Hukeemjee, on Monday last.

It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor who resides in the fish market, that at about 3 P.M. of Monday last, he saw the vessels safe in his house and went to Bazar. About half an hour afterwards he returned home and missed the pots. Prosecutor saw the prisoner going away with the pots. He cried out, and a Policeman sized the prisoner with the pots. The policeman Curreem Husson stated, that at 3 P.M. of Monday last, he observed the prisoner running with the pots, and seized him.

The prisoner urged in his defence that the charge was trumped up against him.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned for six months in the Common Jail with hard labour.

Theft.—Mahomed Abdoolla and Ibrahim Mahomed were respectively placed at the bar, on a charge of stealing two silver anklets, of the value of 20 Rs., the property of Abdoolla Hubeeb, on Monday last.

From the evidence of the prosecutor, a Batta Lascar, it appeared that, the prisoners were in habit of coming to his house. On Sunday evening last, he saw the anklets safe in a box in his house, and on the morning of Monday last he missed them. Prosecutor made enquiries as to the stolen property, and caused No. 1 to be apprehended. The prisoner No. 1 pointed out a Marwaree, with whom he had pledged the anklets. The Marwaree admitted that the property was pledged with him by the prisoner No. 1 for eleven rupees.

His Worship found the prisoner No. 1 guilty of the offence and sentenced him to be imprisoned for three months in the Common Jail with hard labor. The second prisoner was discharged.

Stolen Property.—Bhawoo Bhugwutta, was placed at the bar, on a charge of having in his possession a quantity of Ganja, of the value of three rupees and eight annas, which may be reasonably suspected to have been stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same.

One Trimbuck Pandooba, a police peon stated that at 1 P.M. of Monday last, while he was on duty at Mandavee Road, he saw the prisoner who is a Custom House peon. Policeman asked the prison what he had, he said his "blanket." Witness opened it and found it to contain Ganjah.

The prisoner is defence stated that the Ganja was lying outside, and he collected it.

The Magistrate fined the prisoner ten rupees, in default to be imprisoned for two months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

Stealing Government Property.—A Hindoo named Luxamon Gopall, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing a quantity of firewood, of the value of four annas, the property of the Bombay Government. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned in the Common Jail for fifteen days with hard labour.

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.)

Selling Liquor without a License.—Rustomjee Eduljee, was placed at the bar, at the instance of Mr. C. Wood, European Constable, on a charge of selling liquor without a license. On the charge being proved against the prisoner His Worship find him 10 Rs.

Assault.—Treebhowandass Nugundass, was charged with assaulting one Vunna Vutta. It appeared that on the 21st of July last, the prosecutor went to the defendant to demand money. The defendant instead of giving a straightforward reply pushed the complainant and slapped him. His Worship on the evidence before him fined the prisoner in the sum of ten rupees.

Assault.—An European named Mr. Fowli, was charged with assaulting one Dhondee Rama.

It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutor was a butler in the employ of the defendant. On the 15th of August last, at about 6 A.M. the defendant whipped the prosecutor with a whip for ten or twelve times. He did this because the complainant asked him directions for dinner.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge, and stated in extenuation of the offence, that he had given the complainant a notice to leave the service leaving every thing undone, the complainant one day ran away, and came back and created a row. Defendant told him to give charge of the things over to another man, he did not listen to him, and therefore whipped him.

His Worship fined the defendant Rs. 10.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—31st August.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Dhurma Canoojee vs. Gowrojee Passoojee.

Mr. Shuntaram for defendant.
Plaintiff in person.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff wherein he charged the defendant with converting and disposing of to his own use the articles enumerated, which were left by plaintiff for safe custody, viz., 1 gold necklace, 10 gold venetians, 2 gold head ornaments, 2 gold earings, 1 silver waist chain, 1 silver stud, value Rs. 350.

The defence set up was, that the ornaments in question were not deposited for safe custody, but in security for money advanced upon them.

The plaintiff said I was going to my native country, I took gold and silver ornaments mentioned, also two sacred books and two brass lamps, and deposited them with defendant. I had confidence in him, he is related to me, he told me to get a list of articles prepared, and he would sign at foot, (list produced and read.) I wrote the memo, and defendant signed, (list here shown to defendant who denies signature being his.) No one was present when this list was signed but myself and defendent. I received no money when I went to demand the articles, he refused to deliver them saying he wanted the money lent upon them. I had a witness with me when I deposited the ornaments, he went away, and did not wait to see the receipt signed. It is about one year ago. I could not apply for the ornaments before. I was sick in my country. I never sold any ornament to a Marwaree. The books and lamps were deposited about one month after the ornaments. I got one lamp back. I do not remember who fetched it, it was either my wife or brother. I gave no credentials to the person who obtained the lamp, (note produced authorizing delivery of lamps, and saying the account will be settled in a fortnight.) I do not know that note I never wrote it. I received no money from defendant by the Court. I am a carpenter, I took no money with me to my country. I paid no debts before going there. Examination continued. I do not know whether my wife is in Court or not. She was summoned. My witness went with me to defendant's when I demanded the ornaments. I took the list with me. Defendant acknowledged the signature but said he had a claim for money against me.

Tookeram Shewram said he went with the plaintiff and saw the ornaments deposited with defendant. No money was advanced in my presence. I understood the articles were placed there for safe custody only. I then went away to a party of my caste, no one else was there. I saw no receipt or heard anything about one at that time. Plaintiff met me in the street and asked me to go with him. Plaintiff took me with him to demand the ornaments when the claim of Rs. 172 was set up, and defendant stated the neck ornament was sold. I saw no receipt produced. Defendant did not acknowledge his signature in my presence. Plaintiff did not mention that he had obtained a receipt, when he told me of the dispute. I do not know if he took any money with him to his country. I saw all the ornaments in question, I remember them although it is so long ago.

Bhanjee Ragoo was called, who said I am a liquor seller. I live near the plaintiff. I was called about 1 year ago to plaintiff's house, there was a dispute between him and his mother; his mother said plaintiff had taken ornaments and wanted more. Plaintiff was asked what he had done with them, he said he had left them with defendant, who was then present, nothing was said about money received on account of them.

Defendant Gowrojee examined.—I have lent money to the plaintiff on two occasions, 1st 143 Rs. upon ornaments pledged and 2 months after 30 Rs. on lamps and books (reads from account book.) The necklace mentioned in the list of ornaments was sold by plaintiff to a Marwaree from whom I purchased it. I have one lamp with me, one was taken by plaintiff's wife who brought a note; the note produced is the one I received, one Daoba was with me when the lamp was taken. I never saw the recipt, which the plaintiff said I signed, until about a month ago. I said the receipt is not by my hand, why bring it here. When I advanced money upon the ornaments I called a person who lives upstairs in my house, to come down and witness the transaction. I said here are these ornaments on which I lend this money, this was the first loan. Plaintiff was alone. The necklace in question was in pledge with me. I asked the plaintiff to redeem it, he said sell it. I went with him to a Marwaree who purchased it, and I received what was owing to me. I made no note of the amount, the Marwaree caculated the interest due to me, and gave the rest of the money to plaintiff. I afterwards went to the Marwaree and purchased the necklace of him, it was about 2 hours after one Bhawoo went with me. I lend money on jewellery but keep no account, as the money is but only for short periods. I have security, and require no receipts. I made an entry of this loan because the ornaments were so numerous. Crustoor Wajew, Marwaree, said I know plaintiff and defendant, they both came to me, and Dhurma said the necklace was his. and it was to be sold. I purchased it, afterwards Gowrojee and Bhawoo came, I sold it to Gowroojee. I bought it for 185-8-0 and paid it to Dhurmajee, and they both left, saying they would settle accounts together. Dhurma said the article was mortgaged to Gowroojee. No Cr. and Dr. entry was made by me. I only entered the profit I made, it was Rs. 5-4 annas. I had money of Gowroojee's with me, so I only made entry of the profit on the article. I asked Dhurma why he sold the ornament, he said that interest was accumulating upon the loan raised on it, that was his reason for selling.

Bhawoo recollected being at the Marwaree's shop when Gowroojee purchased the necklace, did not see Dhurma sell it. Gowrojee's wife and son came and called me and I went with him to purchase it.

The wife of the plaintiff was called who said. When my husband went to his country he gave ornaments to defendant for safe custody. I recollect two lamps being with defendant. I went for them by desire of my husband. I know nothing about a note. Defendant knew me and said there are the lamps, take them. I know nothing about money transactions between my husband and defendant. I do not remember how long my husband was absent in his country, or how long it was ago he went.

Dewjee Malajee recollected wife of plaintiff coming for lamp to defendant's house, she said two lamps, but as she could not carry both, she took one only, defendant delivered the lamp, as she brought a note from her husband. I read it, it was written in Marathi, the note I see is the same. She took it away with her, when she removed the lamp. I have not seen it since until now.

A tailor, living in defendant's house, stated knows Dhurma, has seen him at defendants house, he came to borrow money on jewels, no one was with him. It was more than 12 months ago. He received 143 Rs. and he left the ornaments. I saw no writing given or signed by defendant.

His honour in giving judgement said, in the first action the plaintiff seeks to recover Rs. 350 by the defendant having appropriated certain ormaments, and in the cross action, the defendant in the first action is plaintiff, and seeks to recover for principal and interest on all these ornaments, with the exception of the necklace, the question is whether the ornaments were deposited for safety or for security for money lent, with reference to the deposit we have the evidence of the plaintiff and Tookram, on the other hand the defendant and witness affirm that Rs. 142 were advanced upon them. Two witnesses against two, and the probabilities appear equal, it is admitted by defendant he has the ornaments. It is the custom of natives to leave valuables for safety on their departure for their countries. When defendant comes to prove the case we find that his story of the necklace entirely fails in the evidence, it is a story the court cannot believe. The plaintiff and his witness agree in their story, the defendant and his witness contradict each other in a very material point, the money transaction with the Marwaree.

Mr. Shuntaram said he thought the fact of the transaction having been entered in the Marwaree's book, and that book having no appearance of ever being tampered with, was sufficient evidence of the fact. His honor did not think so, and the experience of that Court had shown, there never was a case brought there, where any swindling had been perpetrated or attempted, but there was a Marwaree mixed up in it, in the present case the Marwaree's book had merely an entry of Rs. 5-4 as. profit made on some transaction.

Mr. Shuntaram.—But your honour will allow the plaintiff admits being indebted to the defendant in his note to him requesting delivery of the lamps, wherein he says "the account will be settled."

His Honor.—There is no proof of the plaintiff having written the note, he denies it, and his wife denies all knowledge of it, no one saw him write it, therefore, it cannot weigh as evidence, and as the whole of the evidence in the case preponderate in favour of the plaintiff, I give the verdict in accordance, including the gold necklace in dispute, which is admitted to be in the possession of the defendant.

In the first action the verdict is for the plaintiff Rs. 350, in the second action for the defendant.

Tuesday, 1st September 1863.

(Before a full Court.)

A rule *nisi* was granted in the case of Custoor Nursing *vs.* Heeramma, widow, and Bhoomee, woman. Affadavit was made as follows—that on Wednesday, 26th August, the defendant Heeramma was arrested under a writ of *Ca-sa*, and conveyed to the country gaol, from whence she was only released by the amount of the *Ca-sa*, being deposited. The affadavit goes on to say that the defendant was never served with a summons, neither knows when or by whom the case was tried and she is not, and never was indebted to plaintiff.

Rules were also granted in the undermentioned cases:
Payraz Roopa *vs.* L. de Mello.
Tuba Govind *vs.* Sowlya Mooteeram.
Nathoo Rummul *vs.* Narrayen Crustna Laud.

THE BURNEY DINAPORE SCANDAL CASE.

(Abridged from the Englishman, August 21, and continued from the Bombay Gazette, of Aug. 31.)

Thursday, 20th August 1863.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir M. L. Wells, Kt.)

Burney vs. Eyre.

Interrogatories to Major General Campbell (defendant's witness) and his answers.

Q. 1. Are you a Major General in her Majesty's Bengal Army and in command of the Benares division, and when were you first placed in command of that division, and have you since remained continuously in such command; and if not, during what period of time have you been in such command?

A. 1. Major General Campbell saith that he is a Major General in her Majesty's Bengal Army and in command of the Benares division, which he has, with the exception of two months' leave of absence to the hills, held continuously from July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight to the present date.

Q. 5. Did you on or about the month of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two receive a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Willis referring to the plaintiff in any way. If you did, produce such letter, state where it now is, or what has become of it; and if the same has been mis-laid or destroyed, state when and in what circumstances such loss or destruction took place; and if you shall state that the letter was lost, have you searched for it where you consider it likely that it could be found, and state to the best of your remembrance the contents of the letter.

A. 5. Witness saith that he received a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Willis, referring to the plaintiff, about the end of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and despatched the same. Having made a note of the despatch to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the 2nd June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty two he did not retain any copy of the said letter. The purport of the said letter to the best of his recollection was a complaint against General Burney that he had allowed Lieutenant Eyre and others to threaten him (Brigadier Burney) with personal castigation, and taken no proper steps to vindicate his honour.

Q. 6. Did you reply to the said letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Willis?

A. 6. Witness saith he did privately.

Q. 8. If you have not copies of your letters to Colonel Willis, state as accurately as you can the contents of them.

A. 8. Witness saith that the purport of his

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reply to Lieutenant-Colonel Willis was to this effect—viz., that he was so much impressed with the truth that the charges have upon their face that he (Major General Campbell) requested Lieutenant-Colonel Willis to call upon Lieutenant Eyre for a full statement of what transpired at an interview that took place between Brigadier Burney and himself.

Q. 10. If you shall have stated, or if your letters or copies of your letters show, that you did call upon, or request, or advise Lieutenant-Colonel Willis to obtain from Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre any statement, then would it, in your opinion, have been the duty of Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre to furnish such statement if called upon by Lieutenant-Colonel Willis so to do? Would Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre have, in your opinion, been guilty of a breach of his duty, as an officer in the army, had he refused to furnish such statement if called upon by Lieutenant-Colonel Willis so to do?

A. 10. Witness saith that the refusal to furnish any statement by Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre, which might be called for by his commanding officer, Lieutenant-Coloriel Willis, under the directions of the Major General commanding would be such a breach of duty as to warrant his, Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre's, being placed under arrest.

Q. 11. If under such circumstances Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre had refused to furnish a statement when called upon by Lieutenant-Colonel Willis to do so, would he have incurred any penalties or rendered himself liable to any, and what consequences?

A. 11. Witness saith this question has been answered above.

Q. 12. Did you at any time, and if so, when and under what circumstances, receive from Colonel Willis a document purporting to be a statement by Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre, with reference to what had passed at certain interviews between him and the plaintiff?

A. 12. Witness saith that he received the statement which Lieutenant-Colonel Willis had under his (Major General Campbell's) directions called for from Lieutenant Eyre. This statement was received with Lieutenant-Colonel Willis' second letter about the end of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and forwarded to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on second of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. It referred to one interview only.

Q. 13. What did you do with such statement? If you shall say that you sent it to any one, state to whom, and when, and under what circumstances; and if you wrote and sent a letter with it, produce a copy of such letter and leave the same with the Commissioner.

A. 13. Witness saith that he has already stated that he forwarded the letters and statement aforesaid to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the second June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, with a public letter, a copy of which he does not feel himself authorized to furnish without the express sanction of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Witness at the same time remarks that a copy of this letter will be found in the Adjutant General's Office in Calcutta.

Q. 14. Was such statement, if received by you, accompanied by any letter? and if so, from and to whom was such letter written and addressed, and what did you do with it?

A. 14. Witness saith this question has been fully answered above.

Q. 15. Did you on or about the second of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two write to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, or to any other person for submission to his Excellency, a letter upon the subject of the plaintiff's alleged conduct with reference to Mrs. Willis?

A. 15. Witness saith he did not.

Q. 16. Did you send any enclosures with such letter? If so state what they were?

A. 16. Witness saith that he sent no such letter.

Q. 17. Did you receive a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, Officiating Adjutant General of the Army, dated on or about the seventh of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two?

A. 17. Witness saith he did.

Q. 18. If you did, produce such letter and leave it with the Commissioner. If you have not such letter now in your possession or control, state where it is.

A. 18. Witness saith he is unable to produce the abovementioned letter without the express sanction of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Q. 19. Did you subsequently, and before the 29th of July 1862, receive any other letters or papers from Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson upon the subject of the planitiff? If so state when and from whom, and produce such letters or papers, if now in in your possession or control, or state where they now are if not in your possession or control.

A. 19. Witness saith that he did, but that he is unable to produce the said letter and paper without the sanction of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Q. 20. Did you proceed to Dinapore?—and if so when did you arrive there, and what was the object of your going there? Were you acting under any, and what, instructions, and whether verbal or in writing, in so going, and if in writing produce the same or state where they now are?

A. 20. Witness saith that he did proceed to Dinapore and arrive there on the 28th July, 1863, with the object of enquiring into the charges brought against Brigadier Burney. He was acting under the written instructions of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, received through Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson in the confidential letter before referred to. These instructions he is unwilling to produce as aforestated.

Q. 21. Were you accompanied by Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) A. Turner, Deputy Judge Advocate General?

A. 21. Witness saith that he was accompanied by Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) A. Turner, Deputy Judge Advocate General.

Q. 22. Upon your arrival at Dinapore did you find that the defendant was under arrest, and did you order his release from arrest?

A. 22. Witness saith that he cannot recollect whether or no upon his (Major General Campbell's) arrival at Dinapore, Lieutenant Eyre was under arrest, and whether he released him from the said arrest.

Q. 23. Did you proceed to hold an enquiry or investigation as to the conduct of the plaintiff?

A. 23. Witness saith that he made a personal enquiry relative to the conduct of the plaintiff, Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) A. Turner, Deputy Judje Advocate General.

Q. 24. Was such enquiry, a regular court of Enquiry? If not, explain the difference between the enquiry you held and a regular Court of Enquiry, and what was the nature of the enquiry and the reasons, if any, why a regular Court of Enquiry was not held.

A. 24. Witness saith that such enquiry was not a regular Court of Enquiry; the difference being that it was not an assembly of officers regularly convened and sworn to make certain enquiries made from such officers in a private manner as would be likely to know about the affair, and the nature of the enquiry was limited to the matter contained in Lieutenant Eyre's statement; and the said enquiry was made exactly in accordance with the instructions of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Q. 25. Did you request Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, then doing duty with the 10th Regiment to attend before you upon such enquiry?

A. 25. Witness saith that he did request Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon to attend before him upon such enquiry.

Q. 26. Did he so attend?

A. 26. Witness saith that he did so attend.

Q. 27. Upon his attending before you and Major Turner, did you, or did Major Turner in your presence, read over to him a statement purporting to have been made by Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre respecting the plaintiff?

A. 27. Witness saith to the best of his recollection that he did not.

Q. 28. Was such statement the same as that you had previously received from Lieutenant-Colonel Willis?

A. 28. Witness saith this question has been answered above.

Q. 29. What did you, or Major Turner in your presence, request Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon to do?

A. 29. Witness saith that he directed Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon to place in writing a statement of what occurred in his presence between Brigadier Burney and Lieutenant Eyre.

Q. 30. Did Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon write a statement and hand it to you, or to Major Turner in your presence?

A. 30. Witness saith that he did write such a statement and hand it to him.

Q. 31. If he did, produce such statement, and leave it with the Commissioner. If it is not now in your custody, state what has become of it, and where it now is.

A. 31. Witness saith that he is unable to produce the statement, as it was submitted to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the thirteenth July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, with the other papers of the case.

Q. 32. Did you direct the plaintiff to be called before you?

A. 32. Witness saith that he did direct the plaintiff to be called before him.

Q. 33. If so, state what was done and said by him, by you, and by Major Turner in your and his presence.

A. 33. Witness saith that on Brigadier Burney attending, the statements as furnished by Lieutenant Eyre and Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon were read over to him by Major Turner, upon which the Brigadier remarked that they were a tissue of fabrications. He (witness) then gave him (Brigadier Burney) the option of resigning his command or standing a searching inquiry by a superior officer especially deputed for the purpose of carrying out the orders received from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Brigadier Burney at first declined to resign, upon which he (witness) got up and left the room, leaving the Brigadier in conversation with Major Turner.

A. 34. Witness saith that, to the best of his recollection, the statements of Lieutenant Eyre and Lieutenant Colonel Gordon were only read over once to Brigadier Burney.

A. 35. Witness saith that, to the best of his recollection, the plaintiff did not request to be allowed to make copies of them.

Q. 37. Was anything said by you, or by Major Turner in your presence, to the plaintiff as to resigning his command or otherwise? If so, state as accurately as you can all that passed and all that the plaintiff said on that occasion, if he said anything.

A. 37. Witness saith that in addition to what has been above stated in his reply to Question 33, when Brigadier Burney declined to resign and remarked on the suddenness of the alternative, he (witness) on his own responsibility gave him twenty-four hours to think about it.

Q. 38. Was the plaintiff informed of the nature of the charges or charge which would probably be brought against him, should he prefer to stand a public enquiry to resigning his command?

A. 38. Witness saith that he was so informed by him (witness) in the presence of Major Turner.

Q. 39. Witness saith that he did on the 13th July 1862, receive a letter from the plaintiff resigning his command.

A. 40. Witness saith that he is unable to produce the letter because it was forwarded with the other papers to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the 30th July, 1862.

Q. 42. Did you afterwards, and when, or did Major Turner at your request, and when, reduce into writing any report, record, or memorandum of what had passed, or of any portion of what had passed, during the interview above referred to at Dinapore upon the said enquiry?

A. 42. Witness saith that Major Turner did at his request, subsequently to the interview, reduce into writing a report of what had passed during the interview above referred to at Dinapore upon the said enquiry.

A. 43. Witness saith that he did send such report to the Adjutant General of the Army on the 30th July 1862.

A. 44. Witness saith that he has a copy of such report, but that he declines to produce it without the express sanction of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

A. 45. Witness saith that there was a covering and letter dated 30th July 1862, detailing all that had passed in the investigation, and forwarding all the papers connected with the circumstances—viz., the statement of Lieutenant Eyre, ditto that of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, and the resignation of Brigadier Burney.

G. Campbell.

C. Horne,

Judge of Benares and Commissioner in this case.

Deposed before me on oath on this 2nd day of July, 1863. H. Horne,

Judge of Benares and Commissioner in this case.

Cross Interrogatories to Major General Campbell (Defendant's Witness) and his Answers.

A. 1. Witness saith that he was in command of the Benares division from February to August 1862.

A. 2. Witness saith that Darjeeling is not now subject to that division.

Q. 3. If you received a letter from Colonel Willis as interrogated in the 5th Interrogatory-in-chief, did that letter refer to, or were you then from any other, and what source aware that Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre had used threatening language to Brigadier Burney?

A. 3. Witness saith that it did refer to the fact that Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre had used threatening language to Brigadier Burney, and that he was not then aware of the fact from any other source.

A. 4. Witness states that he does not recollect exactly when he received such information, but that it was in the month of March 1862.

A. 5. Witness states that he called for a statement through Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon from Lieutenant Eyre.

A. 6. Witness saith that he did consider Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre's conduct as contrary to the rules of military discipline.

A. 7. Witness saith that he did believe that Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre had really used such language.

A. 8. Witness saith Lieutenant Eyre never made any complaint to him against Brigadier Burney.

A. 9. Witness saith that Mrs. Willis never did make any complaint to him against Brigadier Burney.

A. 11. Witness saith that he did not communicate with Brigadier Burney because he had at once sent up the papers to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and awaited his instructions.

Q. 12. Was it not your duty, according to military regulations, to make such communication to Brigadier Burney? and if not, why not?

A. 12. Witness saith that he did not so hold it to be his duty.

A. 14. Witness saith that previously to proceeding further in the matter he had referred preliminary reports to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for his orders, and hence he called for no answer from Brigadier Burney.

A. 15. Witness saith that he had no direct communication with Lieutenant Eyre or Lieutenant Colonel Gordon on the subject before so communicating with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Q. 16. Was it not your wish to conceal from Brigadier Burney the steps that were being taken against him? and if so, why so?

A. 16. Witness saith that he had no wish of the kind.

A. 17. Witness saith that he communicated the charges against Brigadier Burney to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the usual and official manner, and that such is the custom on such occasions.

Q. 18. When you received Lieutenant and Adjudant Eyre's statement why did you not order him in to arrest?

A. 18. Witness saith that he did not think it fit to do so.

Q. 19. Did you ever see Brigadier Burney's letter to Mrs. Willis of the 15th day of February, 1863, or Mrs. Willis's reply to Brigadier Burney of the same date?—and if so, who showed them, or either of them, to you, and when?

A. 19. Witness saith that he has not seen any private correspondence between Brigadier Burney and Mrs. Willis.

Q. 19 (*a*.) When you received the letter from head-quarters dated the 7th June and communicated the same to Brigadier Burney, did you not receive an answer to the same from Brigadier Burney, and did you not then become aware that Brigadier Burney was under the impression that the threat of corporal punishment to which he was alleged to have submitted, was a supposed threat on the part of Colonel Willis?—and if so did you take any steps to inform him that the threats were alleged to have been made by Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre?—and if not, why not?

A. 19(*a*). Witness saith that, as far as he is aware, Brigadier Burney was never under the impression that the threat of corporal punishment to which he was alleged to have submitted was a supposed threat on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel Willis, and that therefore he took no steps to communicate with Brigadier Burney on the subject.

A. 20. Witness saith that at that time in common with the general public he believed that Brigadier Burney knew the real nature of the accusations against him, and that he never was aware that Brigadier Burney ever laboured under any misapprehension as to who his accuser might be.

A. 21. Witness saith that Brigadier Burney's explanation was forwarded by the very next post.

A. 22. Witness saith that if he had released Lieutenant Eyre from arrest he did so on his own authority and he declines to answer any questions as to what his duty may have been, his Excellency the Commanber-in-Chief being his superior in military matters.

Q. 23. When you called upon Lieutenant Gordon to attend before you did you direct Brigadier Burney to be present, or did you inform him that you were going to hold an enquiry into his conduct and examine Colonel Gordon on the subject? and if not, why not?

A. 23. Witness saith that he did not direct Brigadier Burney to be present when he called upon Lieutenant Colonel Gordon to attend before him, not holding his presence to be necessary.

Q. 24. If you should in answer to the 24th Interrogatory-in-chief say that you held a regular Court of Enquiry, state under what military regulations you proceeded.

A. 24. Witness saith that not having held a regular Court of Enquiry a reference to the military regulations is unnecessary.

Q. 25. If it was not a regular Court of Enquiry state under what military regulations you had the power to hold such an enquiry in an irregular way?

A. 25. Witness saith that he was acting under the direct instructions of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Q. 26. As is not the right of every officer under accusation to be present at any Court of Enquiry made into his conduct when witnesses are examined, and to have an opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses? and if not, state on what regulation you rely for so contending; and if it was so why did you not give Brigadier Burney such opportunity?

A. 26. Witness saith that the rules as to the rights of officers and their accusation before Courts of Enquiry are clearly laid down in the military regulations, but that on this occasion he was simply carrying out the instructions of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Q. 28. Did you in the course of such enquiry see Brigadier Burney's letter to Mrs. Willis or his reply; and if not, did you not insist on their being produced to you?

A. 28. Witness saith that he did not see the letters referred to, and holding them irrelevant, did not send for them.

Q. 29. Did you on such Enquiry, call Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre before you? and if so did you examine him in the presence of Brigadier Burney, and if not, why not?

A. 29. Witness saith that he did not send for Lieutenant Eyre because he had his statement.

A. 30. Witness saith that Brigadier Burney, when he had heard the statements of Lieutenant Colonel Gordon and Lieutenant Eyre as to the alleged threat of castigation, stated that they were a tissue of fabrications, and all false or words to that effect.

Q. 32. Did you believe the statement of Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre?

A. 32. Witness saith that the statement of Lieutenant Eyre had every appearance of truth.

Q. 33. If so, did you consider that Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre had by issuing such threat been guilty of a breach of military discipline; and if not, why not?

A. 33. Witness saith that he holds that Lieutenant Eyre, by issuing such threats, had been guilty of a gross breach of military discipline.

Q. 34. If so, did you cause him to be arrested? and if not, why not?

A. 34 Witness saith that he did not deem it expedient.

Q. 35. Did you not in the day on which Brigadier Burney sent in his resignation, receive a telegram from head-quarters relating to Brigadier Burney.

A. 35. Witness saith that he did receive a telegram from head-quarteas relating to Brigadier Burney on the day on which Brigadier Burney sent in his resignation.

Q. 36. If so produce the same: or if you have not got it, was it not a telegram directing you to place Brigadier Burney in arrest and to remove him from his command, or to some, and what effect?

A. 36. Witness saith that the telegram being confidential, he is not prepared either to produce it or to disclose its contents without the premission of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

John Gordon being duly sworn and examined *de bene esse* as a witness on behalf of the defendant, this 9th day of May, 1863, saith—

To Mr. Newmarch.—I am a Lieutenant-Colonel in H. M's service. In February 1862 I was doing general duty at Dinapore. I was acquainted intimately with Colonel Willis and with Mrs. Willis. Mrs. Gordon was with me at that time. She was intimately acquainted with Mrs. Willis. I have known Colonel Willis for seven or eight years. I recollect a ball on the 14th of February, at Dinapore. The evening of the day after the ball Lieutenant Eyre called on me. It was from 7. to ½ past 7 o'clock when he called. I am not aware that he brought a letter with him. Mrs. Gordon and I went together to Mrs. Willis's. It was in consequence of a communication received from Lieutenant Eyre that we went to Mrs. Willis's. We went straight to Mrs. Willis's house after Lieutenant Eyre came to us. I am certain Mrs. Gordon accompanied me. I am not quite sure whether Lieutenant Eyre accompained me. My impression is that we went direct to Mrs. Willis' house, and I am not quite sure whether Lieutenant Eyre accompanied me. I went after that to Brigadier Burney's with Lieutenant Eyre. Before I went to Brigadier Burney's I recollect a letter being read to me from Brigadier Burney to Mrs. Willis. It was read to me in Mrs. Willis's drawing-room. It was read over in the presence of Mrs. Willis and Mrs. Gordon. I think it was Lieutenant Eyre who read it. Mrs. Willis was in great distress. When the letter was read I thought that parts of it were most objectionable. I went with Lieutenant Eyre, after reading the letter, to Brigadier Burney's bungalow. We must have arrived there a little before 8 o'clock. I took the letter with me. (No. 1.) This is the letter. I took with me a servant. On our arrival at Colonel Burney's he called out through a doorway that the Adjutant sahib had come. We waited a moment or so in the verandah, and on seeing Brigadier Burney emerge from a side room into the room next the verandah, we stepped into that room. Brigadier Burney addressed me, saying "Well, Gordon, what is the matter?" I said —"Brigadier Burney you have to-day addressed a note to Mrs. Willis which you would not have presumed to do had Colonel Willis been at the station." I added that "Mrs. Willis was under our charge and that we had come down to give our injunctions to him. Just before this Brigadier Burney had thrown up his hands and said—"As I hope to be saved I did not mean any offence." On which I told him to remain silent. I said "keep quiet" or "keep silence, as we have not come here to listen to what you say. The note is in my possession. We have come to give our injunctions to you not to recognize Mrs. Willis in any way for the future, either by writing to her, or bowing to her, or otherwise." I then paused, and Mr. Eyre stepped forward and said—"I require the note which Mrs. Wills addressed to you this evening in reply to the letter in question." I should observe that previous to this I saw Brigadier Burney's bearer, who was standing in the room, and I said—"Brigadier Burney, for your own sake turn that servant out of the room;" on which Brigadier Burney ordered him out. On Mr. Eyre's requiring the note from Brigadier Burney, the Brigadier said "Certainly," and called this bearer and told him to bring the note. The bearer went and brought the note, and the Brigadier gave it to Mr. Eyre. I then walked up and down the end of the room, thinking if there was anything more that should be said or that had been omitted. Brigadier Burney was seated at the table and Mr. Eyre standing in front of him. While walking up and down my attention was aroused by hearing the Brigadier say—"Yes, I would," and Mr. Eyre saying—"No you would not." I then remembered the words which were fresh in my hearing, that Mr. Eyre said "You would not have dared to write so if Colonel Willis had been here." There must have been some conversation regarding the Brigadier mentioning the matter, because I remember the words, "we shall not mention it to any one; so if any report goes about we shall know where it comes from." This was after he sent for the letter. The letter had been given up to Lieutenant Eyre before this conversation. The Brigadier said—"Yes I would," and Lieutenant Eyre said—"No you would not." This was said several times. I am sure that Lieutenant Eyre gave this flat contradiction to the Brigadier more than once. Lieutenant Eyre was speaking in rather a loud tone. His manner was respectful beyond the flat contradiction. I walked up to where the Brigadier was sitting and said—"Now, Brigadier Burney, let me tell you that, considering your age and the position you occupy, you should be ashamed of yourself for having behaved in the way in which you have done, and that I hope what has just happened will be a lesson to you for the future." The size of the room was as large as the centre of the Court between the rails. There was about two-thirds of the length of the room between me and Colonel Burney. Brigadier Burney was sitting with his face towards one of the side walls of the room, and Lieutenant Eyre was facing him. I can't remember whether I was pacing quickly or slowly across the room, but I think I had paced backwards and forwards several times before I heard this. I remember Brigadier Burney asking if we required anything. I am not quite sure at what stage of the proceedings this was. I told Brigadier Burney for his own sake to send the servant out of the room, because I wished to spare him the indignity of being evidently dictated to in the presence of his own servant. There was nothing in my manner to show I was dictating. The injunctions were given as those of myself and Mr. Eyre. I don't know whether the bearer understood English. As far as I recollect, Brigadier Burney addressed him in Hindustani. He might have understood from Brigadier Burney's manner, I think, that injunctions were being conveyed to him. He was throwing up his hands; and altogether his manner had an abject appearance. I did not hear Lieutenant Eyre say—"Your conduct is that of a coward." If I had heard such an expression it would have aroused my attention and surprised me. It is possible it might have been used without my hearing it, because I was occupied in thinking over the conversation which had just passed between Brigadier Burney and myself. My attention was first aroused by hearing the words,—"I would" and "I would not." I then recollected having heard the words—"You would not have done this if Colonel Willis were here." Colonel Burney was standing up when we first came into the room. He was in a sort of tremor. His manner became abject when talking to me. It was during the conversation—I can't say when—that I laid my injunction on Colonel Burney not to write to Mrs. Willis. He said he would not. To the best of my belief Lieutenant Eyre was facing Colonel Burney when the contradiction passed. I do not recollect Lieutenant Eyre standing behind Colonel Burney at any time. Mrs. Willis's reply to Colonel Burney was never in my possession. When my conversation passed with the Brigadier he was standing. According to my recollection I never sat down during the interview at any time, and Lieutenant Eyre was never behind Colonel Burney. To the best of my recollection I never said I had come to request Brigadier Burney, on Mrs. Willis's behalf, not to write to her again. I did not ask the Brigadier myself to return Mrs. Willis's note. I am positive it was Lieutenant Eyre who did so. He asked for the note before the flat contradiction. It was immediately after the request for the note was made that I went and paced up and down the room. To the best of my recollection Mr. Eyre said—"I require you to give up the note which Mrs. Willis wrote to you this evening." To the best of my belief the word used was "require," and not "request." I recollect Lieutenant Eyre telling me of an interview he had subsequently had with Colonel Burney. When Lieutenant Eyre "required" Colonel Burney to give up the letter, I think the word Colonel Burney used was "certainly." The reply was made at once. To the best of my belief it was on Saturday, the 8th March, that Lieutenant Eyre told me of the second interview with the Brigadier. I think it was between six and seven o'clock in the evening. He told me he had just been down at the Brigadier's quarters to tax him with being the author of the reports that were current in the station regarding the cause of the rupture between the Brigadier and Mrs. Willis. That he had told the Brigadier that if ever he traced any more reports of the kind to him as the author, that he would "punish" him or "chastise" him. I am not certain which word was used. This startled me, that Lieutenant Eyre used these words to his commanding officer. That the Brigadier had said—"Don't strike me; I am an old man on the stool of repentence." Mrs. Willis was to be guided solely by me. I was aware Colonel Willis had requested Lieutenant Eyre to render Mrs. Willis any assistance she might require. If Mrs. Gordon and I had not gone to Darjeeling, Lieutenant Eyre was to conduct Mrs. Willis part of the way. Mrs. Willis was placed under my charge, to be guided by me. Mrs. Gordon's Christian names are Mary Madeline. I recollect General Campbell and Major Turner coming to Dinapore, to make some enquiry. I was called before them. I heard a statement of Lieutenant Eyre's read. A written statement was read to me before General Campbell and Major Turner. Colonel Burney was not present. My attendance there was directed by the Major General. I was required to make a statement after this had been read. I did write a statement. I made only one statement and signed it. This (No. 6) is a copy Lieutenant Eyre's statement read to me, and of my statement. I was asked if I could corroborate Mr. Eyre's statement. I answered the question and wrote a statement. That was on the 29th of July following—July 1862. The statement I gave was accurate according to my then recollection. I understood the General and Major Turner to be prosecuting an official enquiry. I believe Major Turner took down what passed in writing. I considered myself obliged to give that statement. I considered it an official enquiry. General Campbell was commanding the division. Some enquiries are held with all parties present, others without. This was an official enquiry with one party present; a regular official enquiry. I believe on the following day Brigadier Burney resigned his command.

Colonel Augustus Turner, examined by Mr. Woodroffe.—I know the plaintiff, Brigadier Burney. I never saw the defendant that I am aware of. In July 1862, I proceeded to Dinapore at the request of Major General Campbell. I was then Deputy Judge Advocate General attached to the Benares' division. I acccompanied General Campbell in the steamer to Dinapore. We arrived there on the morning of the 29th July. On my arrival at Dinapore Lieutenant Eyre was under arrest. It was so reported to me by the Brigade Major and Major General Campbell. I had nothing to do with conducting the enquiry. I went as staff officer in waiting on Major General Campbell. I was present during the enquiry, but I had no authority there. Lieutenant Colonel Gordon was called before Major General Campbell. I recollect the proceedings that took place. I speak to the best of my recollection. Lieutenant Colonel Gordon was call into the room when General Campbell and I were alone. A statement which had been mentioned in the Court so often was read to Colonel Gordon. He was desired to state his recollection of what had happened when he and Lieutenant Eyre had gone to Brigadier Burney's quarters at might. He was allowed to write his statement.

[The witness confirmed the statement of Lieutenant Colonel Gordon which has already been put in, and continued.]—After this statement Brigadier Burney was then called in. These two statements were then read over to him by me. He asked for copies. He was told he could not get copies without the permission of General Campbell. I read them over very carefully to him. He was offered to peruse them himself if he wished. He said he did not wish to do so, for he understood them. My recollection of what occurred next is this—General Campbell then said "Brigadier Burney, I am authorized by the Commander-in-Chief to give you the option of resigning your command." This was before he heard Colonel Burney's opinion whether he said the statement was true or not. About this time Brigadier Burney said, "What Colonel Gordon states must be true. If Colonel Gordon had stated that Lieutenant Eyre had threatened to horsewhip me. I could not have denied it, though I must have been made to submit to it." He made some complimentary remark of Colonel Gordon.

The Court.—This is different from what General Campbell stated on oath. I must ask you seriously to consider what occurred. He says that after the statements were read over the Brigadier remarked they were a tissue of falsehoods. Have you any reason to say how this was said?

Colonel Turner.—I cannot account for the discrepancy. A long time has passed since then. A very peculiar circumstance impresses this part of the case on my mind. Brigadier Burney had a file of papers which he wanted to read, and he entered into conversation with the General. Something occurred: I don't know what; but I heard Brigadier Burney say, "It is very unfair; you have answered one question, and you won't answer this." Just about that time the Brigadir said he had letters of Mrs Willis, which if he produced would put his conduct in a different light, but that as a man of honour he could not produce them.

To the Court.—What Colonel Burney said was not taken down in writing, but Colonel Gordon's was, because the instructions were to take them down. He was required to speak as to his recollection.

To Mr. Woodroffe.—I thought this conversation irregular, and I ventured to interrupt General Campbell.

To Mr. Woodroffe.—General Campbell then said "Brigadier Burney, will you resign? He refused. He asked for time to put in a statement and General Campbell then left the room. The conversation between the General and Brigadier was not recorded. Brigadier Burney remained with me a short time after the General had left the room. As he was leaving he said to me "I have your pledge that the record of this enquiry will not go in without my explanations." I said "You have my pledge of the explanations. Come in by 4 o'clock to-morrow in time for post." Then Brigadier Burney left. No explanations came.

Colonel Willis, examined by Mr. Newmarch.—In February 1862, I was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and Major in the 38th Regiment. Lieutenant Eyre belonged to the same regiment. I was in Darjeeling in May of that year. Lieutenant Eyre came to Darjeeling. In May he furnished me with a written statement respecting an interview he had with Colonel Burney. I forwarded it to General Campbell. I read to him a letter I had received from General Campbell. I asked him for a written statement in consequence. Lieutenant Eyre gave me a letter. Mrs. Willis had written to Colonel Burney in reply to the letter out of which these proceedings have arisen. That letter was destroyed on the 14th of September at Darjeeling. I was destroying a lot of correspondence, when my wife asked me if there was any use in keeping it. I said no because Colonel Burney had resigned, and I did not except to hear any more about it. When Eyre gave me the statement I read it over carefully, and said it would be a case of either his commission or Colonel Burney's. Eyre said, "General Campbell has ordered me to send in a minute statement of everything that had occurred during my absence, and I am prepared to stand or fall by it." I heard from Eyre what was stated before it was made in writing. He had been staying with me for a week. General Campbell's letter to myself was destroyed also.

His Lordship.—The contents of a letter cannot be spoken to if it be not produced.

To Mr. Newmarch.—It was in consequence of a letter from General Campbell that I called for a statement. When I left Dinapore I told Mrs. Willis to apply to Eyre for anything she wanted. There was no intention on the part of the Gordons to come and live in my house. There was no accommodation for them. No proposal was ever made to me by Colonel Burney to take rooms in my house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bell.—I first got a copy of the letter that Colonel Burney wrote to Mrs. Willis from Colonel Gordon in February. Mr. Eyre arrived in Darjeeling in April. There is no horse dawk from Dinapore to Darjeeling. I think Mr. Eyre was about five or six days on the road. I wrote to General Campbell on the 23rd of March, when my wife joined me. I first heard of the probability of Brigadier Burney losing his brigade after the investigation. I had not heard of it before. The letter from Colonel Willis to Doctor Wall does not remind me when I first heard of the probability of Colonel Burney losing his brigade. I think it is very probable Mr. Eyre told me. I cannot think of any one else except him. I was sent away with 150 men, when there was another field officer attached to the same regiment. I was under Major General Showers. An officer in the army can be under two Major Generals at the same time. I never knew of any instance except my own. I remember the answer to Colonel Burney. It began "My Dear Brigadier,—My husband has forbidden me to give my hair to any one. Were he to see the contents of the letter you have written, he would become extremely angry. Thank you, I shall take tea for the future, and not coffee.—Yours truly, (Signed)——" Mrs. Willis told me that Colonel Burney wanted a chain made of her hair. I refused my consent.

Re-examined.—I met Mrs. Willis on the road to Darjeeling. She corresponded with persons in Dinapore after she left. Mrs. Willis may have told me Colonel Burney was going to lose his command.

To his Lordship.—I cannot undertake to say when Mr. Eyre arrived at Darjeeling. Mr. Eyre told me that he had called Colonel Burney a coward. I was surprised he was not under arrest, and said it was the strangest statement I had ever heard. I did not write to Colonel Gordon to confirm Mr. Eyre's statement. I received a letter form Colonel Gordon. I have not got it. I first heard of there being a difference in the statements of what took place, when Colonel Gordon wrote to me at the end of July. It did not enter into my head to find out whether Mr. Eyre was telling the truth when he said he had called him a coward. I could not disbelieve such a statement and never doubted it. I never heard of an instance of a superior officer in the army being called a coward and not under arrest. I first complained to General Campbell in March about Colonel Burney, and gave him Colonel Gordon's view of what took place. Colonel Gordon told me the word "coward" might have been used without him hearing it. In March the authorities knew Colonel Gordon did not corroborate Eyre as to the word "coward."

This closed the defendant's case. The Court then arose, and the case was adjourned till to-morrow (this day) when Mr. Bell will reply.

21st August, 1863.

Mr. Bell and Mr. Doyne for the plaintiff.

Mr. Newmarch and Mr. Woodroffe for the defendant.

Mr. Bell.—I have to congratulate the Court on this case being now so near its conclusion. It has occupied a very considerable time; but in an investigation like the present, involving the character of the men opposed to each other, no length of time which could have been expended would be considered as thrown away. There have been reports against Colonel Burney which must be attributable to some influence other than has been brought to light during the trial. It is to be regretted that neither Mrs. Willis nor Mrs. Gordon has been called. Their evidence would have cleared up much which still remains a mystery. My learned friend, Mr. Newmarch, has exercised his discretion in not calling them. No doubt he did it after due deliberation. I do not intend to say anything against the course his great experience and mature judgment have led him to adopt. I will only remark it would have been more satisfactory if they had been called. Their evidence would have cleared up much which remains doubtful. Let us see how the defendant launches his case in his written statement, and whether it is supported by the evidence generally. I find a passage which, strangely enough, is neither supported by his own evidence nor by that of any of the witnesses. [The learned Counsel then read that part of the defendant's written statement where he describes what took place before the first interview of himself and Colonel Gordon with Colonel Burney which induced them to call upon him, and continued]—Mrs. Willis, he says in his examination in Court, never complained to him previous to the receipt of the letter No. 1. This is a discrepancy of the most essential importance. I cannot understand how Lieutenant Eyre could have pledged his oath to such a statement. But this is only one of the numerous discrepancies which occur throughout the defendant's case. The Court has to try which of these gentlemen is telling the truth upon the probabilities of the case, for there is the most violent contradiction of testimony and extreme improbalities to be contrasted. These discrepancies between the defendant's written statement and his evidence would incline the weight of probabilities in favour of the truth of the plaintiff's version of what happened. The plaintiff denies most emphatically that ever the word "coward" was used by the defendant on the first interview. There might have been a contention between them on the subject of their interview, and some heat of temper might have been shown without the Colonel resenting it. But if the word "coward" had been uttered it is impossible to believe that it would have been allowed to pass unresented. On many occasions warm discussions take place between the Bench and the Bar respecting the conduct of a case, and things are said which are not taken up. But if the Bench were to say of a barrister that he had been guilty of "unprofessional conduct" therein, would it not immediately be resented as a foul aspersion? What the word "unprofessional" is to a barrister the word "coward" is to a soldier. It could not be uttered in his presence without his instantly resenting it. According to Lieutenant Eyre's written statement Colonel Burney did not say anything when he charged him with being a coward. Can it be supposed that he should have heard it unmoved? If the word was used at all it must have been spoken in the sense of imputing physical cowardice. The question is, was it used or not? Colonel Gordon says it was not; and he tells us that Lieutenant Eyre's behaviour towards Colonel Burney was respectful throughout. It never could have been uttered; or, if it was, it must have been spoken in an inaudible tone which is in itself improbable. It is a word which would instantly have attracted Colonel Gordon's attention even if he had been walking up and down the room. Then, to account for Lieutenant Eyre saying this my friend is driven to this argument:—"Why should he, willingly and without any reason, have run the risk of censure from the military authorities, and perhaps the loss of his commission, by making such a statement if what he asserted was not true?" I think that a man like Lieutenant Eyre is not at all unlikely to have done so that he might appear as big a man as possible in the eyes of his friend and impress the lady with an idea of the energy he had displayed in her behalf. Many a man will make a statement out of bravado, and when he has made it he will stick to it regardless of consequences. It is exceedingly probable that this little piece of bravado, was indulged in by Lieutenant Eyre to raise himself in the good opinion of Colonel Willis. My friend very ingeniously attempted to explain the sense in which the term was used—that Lieutenant Eyre did not mean thereby that Colonel Burney was a man wanting in personal courage.

The Court.—There are many acts which would be considered cowardly, and yet not imply that the persons committing them were cowards, but simply that they were mean.

Mr. Bell.—I cannot help thinking the word "coward" means coward in its strictest sense and no other. There is no doubt it conveys the same opprobrious signification as when one man says to another he is a liar, and the first impulse is to knock the man down who uses it. Judging from the demeanour of Colonel Burney in Court, and the way in which he gave his evidence, he is not the man likely quietly to submit to such an aspersion on his character. Nor do I think there is an officer in the army who would not immediately and summarily resent such an insult. The theory of the defence is inconsistent with all the facts of the case, and I would draw your Lordship's particular notice to the defendant's written statement as a guide in arriving at a conclusion upon the improbabilities of the case. If this letter of Lieutenant Eyre had gone the way of some others we should have been left in the dark as to what he said. His description of the Colonel's feelings on the occasion of the interview represents him as excited and full of fear, and that he appeared to know the object of his and Colonel Gordon's visit to him at that late hour of the night. The Colonel himself says that he was awoke out of a sound sleep and came to them rubbing his eyes,—just like a man who had been suddenly aroused, and asked Colonel Gordon what was the matter, fancying they had come on professional business. Is it likely, as Lieutenant Eyre says, that he could have intuitively known what their object with him was? Lieutenant Eyre twists every allegation and anything the Colonel does as being said or done under the influence of fear. The written statement is entirely malicious, for there is not the slightest grounds for most of its assertions. Up to the time of Colonel Gordon's and the defendant's calling there is not the remotest thing from which the Brigadier could have inferred the object of their visit. Then the assertion of his calling on his Maker is toned down by Colonel Gordon into "as he hoped to be saved." All this tends to show that Lieutenant Eyre's account of the interview is exaggerated. And the same remark applies to the second interview with Colonel Burney. It is a very strange thing that in his letter to Colonel Willis the additional line which he put into his written statement is not mentioned. Nothing is said of the Brigadier's first fright and denial of his having spoken to any person on the subject of the reports which were going abroad, which denial in his alleged state of agitation he there and then retracted. If Colonel Burney had first admitted and then denied that he had spoken to other people, it would have made an impression on Eyre's mind and he would doubtless have told Colonel Gordon. I submit that all the improbabilities are on the defendant's side that what he states is true. I would refer your Lordship to Dr. Wright's evidence, which will show that he could not have used these threats. Lieutenant Eyre did not tell him he had used threats.

The Court.—There was nothing to lead Dr. Wright to suppose that he had threatened him from what he told him—neither from what Colonel Burney said to him afterwards.

Mr. Bell.—Had the expression been used to Dr. Wright, as it is represented in the written statement to have been done, he could never have forgotten it. Dr. Wright's evidence is very different to what Eyre would have us believe, and I leave it confidently with your Lordship to say which is the true version. It will be convenient here to make some observations respecting the count for slander. In the definition of slander laid down in *Bacon's Abridgment*, slanderous words are divided into two classes. First those which contain an express imputation of some crime liable to punishment, some capital offence, or other infamous crime or misdemeanour; secondly, those words which in themselves are not actionable, but become so by reason of some special damage arising from them or where they are spoken of a man in reference to his trade or profession. The reasons for having both counts in the plaint were this—the defendant had written what we allege to be false, and then he goes about talking of what he had written in the libel. I therefore considered it desirable to insert these counts. The words come within the second rule laid down in *Bacon's Abridgment*. There is no doubt the effect of the words in the slander count has been to injure the plaintiff in his profession and to cause him considerable loss.

The Court.—The difficulty consists rather in the form of the count. It appears to have been framed with a view to special damages.

Mr. Bell.—Exactly so. It also adds "Whereby the plaintiff being a military man was likely to be brought into contempt," and in the title he is described as a Colonel. I should be indeed sorry if the plaintiff should now suffer from a mere technicality through me. To return to the discussion of the case itself:—The defendant goes on to say that; hearing from Gordon, Colonel Wilis wrote to Major General Campbell, the result of which was that General Campbell called upon Colonel Gordon, Colonel Willis, and the defendant to furnish statements to him. This again, is a misapprehension. It could not have been done on this request. It is clear he is the only man who could have brought the report to Colonel Willis that Brigadier Burney was going to lose his command; and thinking therefore that there would be no enquiry respecting his statement, he put that into it which he considered he might do with impunity. Letters and documents have been destroyed in a most incomprehensible way. It is unfortunate that the higher military authorities did not give Colonel Burney the opportunity of clearing his character. There must have been some underhand influence at work which prevented an honourable and gallant soldier like Sir Hugh Rose from doing full justice to the Brigadier. There must have been a wrong impression created in the Commander-in-Chief's mind by some means or another which is difficult to account for. The destruction also of his letter to General Campbell—a letter which is all-important—leaves us in doubt what its contents were, for we have only secondary evidence of a very indefinite kind of what instructions it contained. I have not much knowledge of military matters, but in the few cases I have had to deal with, I have found it extremely difficult to get at facts, for officers have a reluctance to speak of matters affecting each other.

The Court.—There is no doubt that one of the most remarkable features in the case is the discrepancy between Major Turner's evidence and General Campbell's statements of what took place at Dinapore.

Mr. Bell.—We have had considerable difficulty in consequence of the witnesses being up-country. An application was made on the 15th of May for a Commission to examine General Campbell and Major Turner, by Mr. Mirfield; and a Commission was directed to examine General Campbell; but the Court thought it was advisable for Major Turner to attend. The evidence elicited on a Commission is never so satisfactory as when given viva voce at the trial itself. The correspondence between Colonel Loftus and Colonel Burney shows that Mr. Eyre was misleading Colonel Loftus. How could Mr. Eyre hear in June of the fact that Colonel Burney had taken proceedings against him? This allegation must be untrue, because it is an impossibility. We find that all Mr. Eyre's statements are contradicted by probabilities and proof, and that he is not supported by any one. The resignation of Colonel Burney's command has been the battle horse in this case. It is to be regretted very much that Colonel Burney acted so indiscreetly and that this matter had not been tried before a military tribunal; but after the evidence we have had in the case I thank heaven that it has been brought into an English Court where we have a Judge of fact and law, unbiassed by passion or prejudice, and where there is a Bar determined to elicit the truth. Your Lordship is aware that with regard to Coionel Willis's charge as to what took place, could not have been intefered with by Colonel Burney. The words "taking Colonel Burney out of his carriage on the Mall and horsewhipping him" cannot be true. A correspondence that took place between General Campbell and Sir Hugh Rose is communicated to Lieut. Eyre immediately after his arrival is reported—a most extraordinary circumstance. This was a matter that was to be kept private, and no person was informed except Colonel Gordon; and yet it is very strange that Lieut. Eyre of all people in the world should be aware of what was going to take place. Colonel Loftus's letter is evidently Mr. Eyre's composition, and he must have been aware that what was related in that letter was false. No reliance can be placed on Mr. Eyre's statements, for if Colonel Loftus knew that there was this second offence the answer would have been just the opposite, ready to take advantage of any discrepancy that might occur. The offer was "Will you resign?" If Colonel Burney had not, what would have followed? Arrest probably for weeks. He tried to enter into conversation about his defence. His mouth was stopped, and the Commander-in-Chief had a one-sided account of the facts of the case, which showed that Colonel Burney apparently had not a word to say in his defence. The character that the Commander-in-Chief bears in the army proves he would not have acted in the way he did if the facts had been properly laid before him. We have no means of finding out what was placed before him. That report, too, is not before us, I don't believe there is a single person present who heard of what took place—this stabbing in dark mystery, charges unknown, and these not passing through the regular channel,—but would not sympathize with Colonel Burney. What extraordinary proceedings were these that an accusation should be brought against a man without allowing him an opportunity to answer that accusation? How is a man to know of what he is accused, and how is he to judge of the truth of the charge? Is it the custom of the army to allow secret accusation? If it is not, why should this be an exception? The letter of the 7th June is most extraordinary, and there must have been some other communication beyond what is therein related. It has been said this letter would be supported by Colonel Gordon, but I find no charge or statement of Colonel Gordon's but only that of Mr. Eyre; and upon that alone the Commander-in-Chief acted. To bear out the allegations there ought to have been three accusations, but there are not—only one appears; that is Mr. Eyre's And what was then the object of writing the letter in that way? With reference to Colonel Burney's letter to Mrs. Willis, it is not possible to agree with the construction put upon it by Colonel Gordon. Mr. Eyre says that it is improper to speak to ladies about crinoline, or even to think of it. He says he never thought if it himself. Nowhere in all his exaggerations had Mr. Eyre more distinguished himself than in this reference to crinoline, which had extended into a representation that Colonel Burney had written to Mrs. Willis in this letter that the *expose* caused by crinoline had peculiar effect upon elderly gentlemen seated upon low chairs. My Lord, when a man can coolly relate to a brother officer a bare and deliberate falsehood in the way that Lieut. Eyre thus did, can it be said how much more he would not do? In a most extraordinary manner throughout this case as against my client, destructions of letters have been the order of the day. If this letter had not been most fortunately preserved by Colonel Gordon, Colonel Burney would have left this Court a disgraced and dishonoured man. Colonel Turner's conduct in destroying the Commander-in-Chief's letter of instructions, and that telegram which by a singular coincidence arrived at Dinapore within a few hours of Colonel Burney's resignation, and which of all other documents I should have desired to see produced in Court, is most extraordinary—documents which did not belong to him, over which he had no control, and which had been given to him especially to refresh his memory on points of vital importance. How can this wholesale destruction of documents be accounted for? Colonel Willis's destruction of the answer of his wife to Colonel Burney, though unfortunate enough, is not so bad, for he tells us that he knew its contents. He says that he has written it over scores of times. What for? And who for? There is some deep mystery that it is impossible to understand or unravel. The evidence of Dr. Wall was given in a way which showed he had only one object, and that was to discharge himself of the whole truth in the case. He said Colonel Burney was inconvenienced by not having rooms in the station for the purpose of his duties, and the insinuation made by Mr. Eyre is totally unwarrantable respecting the offer to take rooms in Mrs. Willis's house and pay half the rent. The only thing Mr. Eyre has not exaggerated is the "hair-chain." I cannot understand Colonel Gordon's construction of Colonel Burney's letter—a letter written without any motive save that of a friendly act. The Commander-in-Chief speaks of disgraceful conduct to Mrs. Willis, and all these proceedings have arisen from a letter written by an old man to a lady with whom he was on the most friendly terms. Lieut. Eyre's conduct shows him to be guilty of as gross a breach of military discipline as an officer could be guilty of. If Colonel Gordon is to be believed his conduct is brought prominently before the Commander-in Chief. He says that he disapproved of Lieutenant Eyre's conduct to Colonel Burney and wished it to be conveyed to him, and yet strange to say he never reprimanded him. To use his own words, "I was not reprimanded—I was promoted."—Strange facts are constantly arising, and all against Colonel Burney and in favour of Lieutenant Eyre. It seems that Mr. Eyre could do what he liked and is backed up by his brother officers, until he comes into this Court, when he finds his level. It may be said that this action ought never to have been brought; but what could Colonel Burney do? Eyre was on the point of departure, and we were obliged to bring it. There has been no oppression or attempt to interfere with his proceeding to England; the only object we had was to have the whole matter ventilated. The expression attributed to Colonel Burney—viz., of rubbing two grains of sense one against the other, is the most natural expression a man could make use of, much more than that a man lying on his bed would talk about stools of repentence, and such like nonsense. Up to this time Colonel Burney was ignorant of his accuser. On the 11th of July he hears for the first time who he is, and when he does he makes the exclamation "Heigh yeh!" Colonel Hinde, who was sitting in the next room, heard some other exclamation. I was sorry to hear my friend Mr. Newmarch reflect on the evidence of this gentleman in the way he did. What was there in his manner to show that he was unworthy of credence? I was, however, glad hear him afterwards modify his opinion and say he did not mean to charge him with having wilfully made a false statement. Your Lordship was kind enough to recall Major Ward, knowing how serious a charge it was to bring against an officer like Colonel Hinde, so that an opportunity might be given to confirm his evidence. What Major Ward then said dove-tailed into Colonel Hinde's testimony. I hope your Lordship will bear me out in saying his evidence was satisfactory. When Captain Ward left, Colonel Burney meets him and takes him by the hand. Is not this the act of one who had just made the discovery for which he had looking intently for so long a time? He then immediately wrote the letter to the Commander-in-Chief couched in a style, I may say never surpassed for the vehemence of its language. He says that he had only that morning heard who his accuser was. He could not have acted as he did along had he known of this before. Stage by stage we never find Colonel Burney tripping throughout the evidedce; every material fact has been supported and tested by a powerful cross-examination, and all the statements which he has made either in his memorial or elsewhere are substantiated in the minutest particular. With all due respect to Colonel Turner, I cannot help laughing at his evidence. Obedience to orders appears to be his first consideration; the administration of justice next. He considers that "obedience is the first duty of a soldier."

But for Colonel Turner, however, a full investigation would have taken place at that time, and a full report of the meeting at Dinapore would then have gone up to the Commander-in-Chief, the result of which would have been that one of these two officers would have had to leave the army. A Court martial would have been held either on Lieutenant Eyre or Colonel Burney, and one of them would have been dismissed. A proper trial would have taken place, and letters would not have been destroyed as they have since been. I have occupied the Court at length because I have felt I had an onerous duty to discharge to my client, who has been so foully aspersed. Corroborative evidence has shown that Lieutenant Eyre's statements are not true: whilst Colonel Burney's statements are supported by the clearest evidence. I now leave the case in your Lordship's hands, feeling assurred that, after a carefull persual of the evidence, your Lordship will say that my client has triumphantly proved his case, and, however painful the verdict must undoubtedly be to the other gentleman concerned, still I look with entire confidence to such a verdict as will enable Brigadier Burney to leave the Court without the slightest stain or reproach upon his character. I am also sure that whilst it will afford your Lordship satisfaction in being able to arrive at this result, it will be one entirely approved of by the public at large.

The Court.—I shall take time to consider the verdict. I should like, considering the very serious nature of the interests involved, to look [illegible] over the evidence again before giving my decision; I [illegible] shall therefore give judgment on a future day.

Mr. Bell.—I am sorry, my Lord, [illegible] to think I shall not have the pleasure of hearing it deliver[illegible] for this is the last occasion on which I shall appe[illegible] before your Lordship.

The Court.—I am indeed sorry to hear it, fo[illegible] no one can feel more sensibly than I do, the great ass[illegible] you have rendered me, not only in this case, but in others when you have appeared before me.—*Englishman, August 22.*

POONA.

THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH.

(*Abridged from the Deccan Herald, August 31.*)

This important ceremony was performed on Saturday afternoon, at five o'clock. The ceremony, we may observe, occupied but a very brief space of time. Their excellencies the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief arrived, on the ground, about five o'clock, and the proceedings were at once commenced. The singing of an inaugural hymn, suitable to the occasion, was very well performed; after which several speeches were made, but distance prevented our Reporter catching the words accurately. They were, however, well received. The two principal speakers were the Governor and the Lord Bishop. The first-named gentleman spoke with his usual facility of language, and felicity of expression—a fact we may mention which enables us to give, correctly, the speech of the occasion. His Excellency said:—

My Lord Bishop,—I gladly comply with your request, in laying the first stone of this building; and in so doing would beg, very sincerely, to congratulate your Lordship, your Clergy, and those of their flock here assembled, on the commencement of a work proposed so long ago by your venerated predecessor; and which but for the zeal and energy of Mr. Gell, to whom the Church already owes so much in this part of the Diocese, might have been further indefinitely postponed.

A whole generation has passed away since the first provision was made, by Government, in Poona, for the worship of God according to the ritual of our Church. St. Mary's Church was built by order of that great Statesman, who founded and consolidated our Empire in these parts. He designed it to be not simply a place of worship for our troops, but a permanent and most significant witness of the determination of the British Government never, by the blessing of God, voluntarily to recede from the conquest with which His Providence had here blessed our arms.

The Church then built was essentially a Military Church. We were then simply in Military occupation of this country. Poona was merely a great Camp watching the Native Capital of the Deccan, a province entirely administered by Military Officers. We had just subdued the great combination of all the most formidable military powers then in India, and military safety was, of necessity, our first object. But an interval, long in fact, and longer still in its results to this country, now separates us from those days. The great men who took counsel with their chief in the building which once stood where we now are gathered together; who ruled this country with so much firmness, such manly vigor, and such Christian moderation, are now all gone to their great account. A greatful people has just laid the last of the great Soldier-Statesmen, trained in that School, in an honored grave, where sleep the best and mightiest of England's dead; and I see none, now, amongst us who could have stood by when St. Mary's Church was founded, little more than forty years ago. The great change which has taken place, in the interval, is marked in the different classes for whose accommodation this Church is destined.

When St. Mary's Church was built, British soldiers in active service, were almost, without exception, its only possible occupants. As time has rolled on, many hundreds of veterans, who have spent their lives in the service of their country, have settled about us; of their children, some follow their parents' footstep in the Government service, others engage in various other occupations, but all look to Poona as their home, and to India as their native country. Peace, and the closer ties which now knit England to India, have brought with them representatives of almost every class which forms the home strength of England. Her scholars and her merchants, her professional men and her artisans, are now here, not as solitary wanderers, but with their wives and their little ones, taking the same permanent part in the life that throbs throughout this vast continent, as they have been accustomed to take in their native land. The part they take is the same; but the issues dependant on the manner in which each man acquits himself, are infinitely important to all around him.

It has been truly said that every Englishman in India is in some sense a public character. On the conduct of the poorest among us may depend the judgment, formed by thousands, not of his own personal qualities only, but of his nation and people, and of what is far more important—of his religion also. Each of our fellow countrymen here has in his hands, to no trifling extent, the character of his Government and nation, and is able directly to influence those who, from among our native fellow subjects may be induced to enquire what we believe and what we hope for, and, by what motives we are actuated; and according to the answer they may receive from our conduct, as witnessed by them, they will either shun our association, and dread our contact, or seek to join themselves to us in that faith which they recognize as the mainspring of all our actions.

If we, as a Government, have hitherto done less than was needful to provide for all our countrymen suitable means of worshiping God, after the manner of our forefathers, let it not be attributed to indifference. Amid the tumult of incessant wars there was scant leisure or opportunity for thinking of aught beyond the immediate physical necessities of the day; but by the blessing of God we have now reached one of those intervals, of peace and prosperity which are so rarely vouchsafed to a great Empire. May He enable us to use it to His Glory, and to the benefit of our fellow subjects! I can testify to the hearty desire of Her Majesty's Government, both in this country and in England, to do their part as a Government to afford to our fellow countrymen, at least, the opportunity of attending the public ordinances of their own faith, and of maintaining, in their own persons, and of having taught to their children, in such churches and schools as we have been used to in our own land, those principles of religion which we believe to be the foundation, not only of individual excellence of character, but of national strength and prosperity.

We know how little Government alone can do to supply all that is needed in the way of religious education and public ordinances. Not only the greater part of the material means, but the life must come from within the church. Government can do little more than supply, as it were, the thread to connect the scattered efforts of those who are too poor and too incapable, of connected and combined action, to help themselves.

But experience shows that if Government does its duty in this respect, we may reasonably trust to the zeal of the church to do the rest.

Let us only bear in mind that our position here is no longer simply that of conquerors—come to-day and gone to-morrow, as the periodical reliefs, or the completion of service may remove us to distant lands. There is a large, and increasing, body of christians now in this neighbourhood to whom India is their home, and in the Church here to be erected, we hope that they and their descendants may, for ages to come, continue to worship, and to learn so to conduct themselves, that many may be drawn from among the millions around us to seek to join themselves in faith, as in allegiance, to a people who possess so holy and pure a religion.

In this sense, the buildings we designed may be a permanent beacon whence the dayspring, from on high may shine, "to give light to them that sit in darkness, and in the shadow of death!"—at the same time that it shall surely "guide our feet into the way of peace!"

BENGAL.

About a year ago we announced the fact that there were actually a thousand young officers then in India for whom no career whatever was demonstrable, and whose prospects were of the gloomiest possible hue. Since then how changed is the aspect of affairs for these young officers? now obviously destined to conduct the large portion of the military, political, and other administration of India, which was formerly carried on by the officers of the Company's armies. The Staff Corps of the three Presidencies are a failure, and as good as gone—they are so spoken of, and admitted to be at army head-quarters—the Royal officers will not go in for an Indian career, month by month the Company's officers, in and out of the Staff Corps, are dropping away; and, as they go, the field opens clear, and without any competition whatever, to the young officers who but a comparatively short time ago, seemed to have no destiny but future idleness, a kind of hybrid military general duty existence, and despair. If these officers will now only pass the easy tests of qualification in the Native languages and acquaintance with military duty which are required, nothing can keep them out of a most prosperous, and, according to their energy and capacity, a most successful and distinguished career. It will be a long time before any new system inaugurated in England for obtaining successors to the Company's officers can bring forth the required fruit, if, indeed, it should succeed at all; and, in the meantime, the crowd of young officers who flocked out to India at and after the time of the Company's decadance, will be gradually getting the stage to themselves, and it will be their own fault if they do not make themselves masters of the situation. Placed by chance in the position they hold, they will form the connecting link between the Company's system and officers, and the system of administration that is one day to succeed them; whatever that may be.—*Englishman, August 22.*

THE SECRET GOVERNMENT.

(*La France*—Paris: Imperialist, July 22.)

The Grand Duke Constantine, it is said, regularly receives the papers and communications of the Insurrectionary Government in all his despatches without anyone having been able to discover hitherto how they get there. Moreover, all the acts of this Government have a mysterious character which adds enormously to its *prestige*. For instance, if anyone wishes to obtain authorization to travel, he writes his name and address on a paper and leaves it on one of the public squares of Warsaw, and he generally receives an answer forty-eight hours after.

The Russian police strive in vain to discover the invisible hands which do this work. The complicity is so great that it would be necessary to arrest the whole town; and besides, the secret is so faithfully, or rather fanatically, kept, that if there be an informer, such a prompt and terrible example is made of him that terror prevents others from imitating him.

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Lately, a young man who received three thousand roubles reward gave information of a secret printing-house. He having given the necessary information, the next day at daybreak the house was surrounded. The presses were found still damp, but papers and compositors were gone. On their opening a cupboard, a dead body fell before the horror-stricken police. It was the corpse of the informer, marked in the forehead with the seal of the National Government. A great number of tales of this kind are current in Warsaw and Poland, and, as the Poles have a lively imagination, you may suppose what proportions they asssume in passing from mouth to mouth.

In spite of these exaggerations they produce a great effect; the abnormal state of the country, and the desperate struggle carried on there, predispose the minds of the people to accept any tale however extraordinary. The Russians themselves have imaginations easily impressed by anything out of the way or unexpected, and the Poles do their best to take advantage of this. In this country, where people die and disappear so easily, everything seems uncertain, and strikes, excites, or frightens them. The Insurrectionary Government needs this fanatic enthusiasm to maintain the desperate struggle.

THE MAORI OUTBREAK IN NEW ZEALAND.

(*Morning Post, July* 18.)

On the 4th of May two parties of soldiers were detailed for escort duty on the Tataraimaka road. Why, with such alarming symptoms staring the authorities in the face, so perilous a service should have been allotted to a subaltern and half-a-dozen men, we have yet to learn. Both parties were fired upon from an ambuscade. The rearmost one made good its retreat to New Plymouth without loss. That in advance, commanded by Lieutenant Tragett, of the 59th Regiment, was less fortunate. At the time of the attack he had with him a staff assistant-surgeon, a colour-sergeant, and six privates of his own corps. From the statement of the only survivor it would appear that the young officer acted with all the coolness and decision of a veteran. Three of his small party were seen to fall at the first volley. The rest immediately extended in open order around their wounded comrades and returned the fire. Lieutenant Tragett refused to leave the latter to be butchered by their assailants on the chance of securing his own retreat. One by one they were shot down and despatched by tomahawks, Private Kelly alone escaping. Seven bodies have already been brought in, and one is supposed to be still lying in the bush. Of course, an instant demonstration was made against the Maories, but, as usual, it was too late. Troops were despatched forthwith from Auckland, redoubts thrown up, and the volunteers mustered; but the arms and accoutrements of the murdered men had been carried off, as well as the carts which they were protecting, to some Maori stronghold in the mountains.

We must wait for the next mail before we can judge as to the proportions which this unexpected affair is likely to attain. It is now proposed to offer a free grant of the disputed lands to intending settlers, and thus to erect a military colony as a bulwark against the Maories. The scheme is not without its merits, especially as the material for its execution is stated to exist abundantly upon the spot. Judging, however, by past experience, the new settlers will have for some years a hard time of it in immediate proximity to a district populated by at least twenty thousand natives. The Maories are flocking in to the neighbourhood of Taranaki, and may at any moment change their present demeanour of sullen dissatisfaction for one of open and undisguised hostility. The one point of light in an otherwise gloomy horizon is the fact that sedition seems to be drawing to a definite head at Taranaki, where it can be effectually dealt with. Sir George Grey is a known advocate of a pacific policy, but his antecedents are in themselves a guarantee that, should the occasion unhappily arise, he is a ruler who will be quite prepared to demonstrate that "he beareth not the sword in vain."

THE TRAGEDY ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(*Globe.*

The Railway Companies are sometimes assailed unjustly, and called to account for offences they have no power to prevent. But one of their special shortcomings has just been almost tragically illustrated on the North-Western line. Two travellers, a Mr. M'Lean and a Mr. Worland, took seats in a second-class carriage by the Friday night express from Liverpool to London. In the same compartment were a moody-looking Irishman and an elderly woman. The Irishman sat by one window, the woman near the other, and the two men between. Until the train passed Bletchley the sedate passenger was hardly noticed by the others. It is true that he had now and again talked to himself somewhat fiercely, and seemed to be threatening an invisible foe. Mr. M'Lean and Mr. Worland glanced at him, and then continued in friendly chat. Now, it so happened that the man had been insane, and was rapidly growing insane again. A wild notion was fast acquiring the strength of a fixed idea. The two men, in familiar chat, were thieves planning how they could rob him, and he was resolving to be first in the field. There was some method in his madness, for he postponed the execution of his project until the train had fairly started on its last run to London. As soon as it had left Bletchley the maniac drew a knife and stabbed Mr. Worland in the head. He drew back his arm to repeat the stroke, when Mr. M'Lean, who seems to have had his wits about him, knocked him back into his seat. Springing up, the maniac made another dash at the now insensible Worland, but here he was again met by M'Lean, who gripped his throat and his armed arm, and a close combat began. All the time the train flew rapidly through the country. The woman, sitting near the other window, had done all she could to alarm the driver by wasting her screams on the morning air, and now lay insensible from the effect of terror. The madman drew the blade of his knife through the fingers of M'Lean, and thrust with it wildly. Worland had now regained his senses, and he at once entered into the combat, getting behind the madman, and throwing him down. The maniac's yells were louder than those of the woman, they were continuous, but neither guard nor driver heard them. And so the tragedy continued, one long act, a raving maniac held down by the two men, all covered with blood, lighted by a dim light and the grey dawn. For forty long miles this scene lasted, seen by none except those engaged in the strife, until a ticket-collector, hastily opening the door, saw the two gashed and haggard men bending over the exhausted madman on the blood-stained floor. Since the French police found the body of a murdered judge in a railway carriage, nothing so terrible has occurred. Of course the madman, for he must have been mad, was taken before a magistrate, and there he gave as a reason for his conduct the explanation we have already mentioned—he thought the two men were about to rob him. He turns out to be an Irish schoolmaster, Michael Lyons by name, coming to London on a mixed errand of business and pleasure. It is said that he had been confined in an asylum for a year, and of course every inquiry will be made into his past life and character. But whether Lyons be mad or not, the share of the railway company in the transaction is the same. They made it possible for the man to hold in his hand the lives of two fellow-creatures for about an hour. M'Lean and Worland might have got away had they been assailed at night in a dark wood. In a railway carriage they were penned up with a homicidal maniac, and could neither get help nor get away. Lyons might have struck a fatal blow at first; and had he done so, killing Worland, he would probably have succeeded in killing McLean. The railway arrangements had provided that no help should come, and heavy responsibility rests upon the directors. It is true that there is no cause for general alarm. Yet who knows that he may not travel a long journey with some one liable to outbursts of madness? The remedy in this case as in that of fire, is to enable the passenger to communicate with the guard, or the guard to have the run of the train. It is monstrous that, from no fault of their own, her Majesty's subjects should be shut up for hours with murderers, thieves, ravishers, or madmen. The remedy should be applied—if not voluntarily, then by Act of Parliament.

(*Morning Star, July* 22.)

It is quite true that this attack was apparently not motived by any intent to plunder; but still it affords an illustration of the terrible scenes which may easily take place in a railway carriage under our present wretchedly defective system. If a sanguinary encounter of this kind can take place without the slightest interference, and without any means of calling for help accessible to the victims of the attack, it is obvious that a powerful and resolute robber may rob and murder a single fellow-passenger at his ease. Every one who is in the habit of travelling by railway and especially by night trains, must be aware that it is by no means rare for one compartment to be occupied by only two passengers. If there are two peaceable citizens in the carriage, and two ruffians thurst themselves upon them, the peril to life and property is quite as great as when a robber and his victim are shut up together alone. The only efficient safeguard for the traveller, will be the devisal of some means by which he can stop the train and call for aid upon the first menace of an attack. Such protection is rendered needless by the construction of the American railway cars—long omnibuses with central passages, through which the guard constantly traverses the whole train from end to end. Vehicles of this description, however, would probably afford too little privacy to be agreeable to English taste—and surely it would not be difficult to devise some contrivance by which, preserving the existing arrangement of our carriages, we might place within the reach of the passengers the means of communicating at once with the guard and the driver. On some of the Continental railways an external platform runs along the line of carriages, upon which the former functionary walks with ease while the train is in motion, thereby securing not only constant supervision and a means of ready excess to the locomotive in case of need, but also the substantial advantage of a saving of time in the collection of the tickets, which can be made without the tedious stoppage for the purpose with which we are all unfortunately too familiar. We are not prepared to say whether this arrangement could be safely applied to trains running at a high rate of speed; but this much is certain, that something should be done at once to guard against a very serious peril. The case to which we have adverted shows the nature and extent of the danger, and surely we need not defer coping with it until a score of passengers have been robbed and murdered in railway carriages.

SIR ROBERT WILSON.

(*Examiner, July* 18.)

Life of General Sir Robert Wilson. Edited by his Nephew and Son-in-Law, the Rev. Herbert Randolph, M.A. Volumes I. and II. Murray.

These volumes form only the first instalment of the life of Sir Robert Wilson, and bring down his personal history to the period of the Peace of Tilsit. The most striking characteristics of this remarkable man were the fearless confidence with which he relied on his own ability, and the unflinching courage which he opposed to every difficulty. Sir Robert Wilson united in his own person the best qualities of the diplomatist and the soldier, and they who would rise to eminence in either profession, or both, may safely take him for their model. If happily, they possess his genius, there is nothing, save ill-fortune that can bar their progress to the highest place. It was ill-fortune alone that stood in Sir Robert Wilson's way; but it is a satisfaction to know that,—like his gallant contemporary, Lord Dundonald,—he lived long enough to see unjust judgments reversed, and his deserts, in some degree, rewarded, though, had his merits been fully recognised the career which began so brilliantly would, in all probability, have witnessed as bright a close. The justification of some of Sir Robert Wilson's acts,—notably of the part which he took at Queen Caroline's funeral when he fell into disgrace with George the Fourth's Government,—will appear in forthcoming volumes; but the proof of his capacity and his claims for consideration are to be found in those which are now before us.

Influenced by the desire to lead a military life, and patronised by George the Third, who recommended his going out to Flanders to the Duke of York, saying that "Frederick would take care of him," young Wilson borrowed from his sister the money necessary for his equipment and other expenses, and provided with a beautiful English mare and a serviceable horse, both of which he bought on credit, having an ostler for his valet, accompanied by "two very clever Scotch Terriers, ugly to an exquisite degree," and with a red coat on his back, "something like a surgeon's," the aspiring youth embarked at Dover for Ostend, joined the head-quarters of the British army at Courtrai, and being presented to the Duke of York, immediately received a Cornet's commission in the 15th Light Dragoons. This was in the year 1793, when Robert Wilson was about eighteen years of age. Until active service began, his social position was a dangerous one, for drinking and gaming were then very general habits, but luckily they were not those of the young cornet. "I always," he says, "considered the first vice as the indulgence of a beast, and the latter as too replete with peril, misery, and shame to afford any gratification." He, however, makes one admission. "Once in my life I did indeed suffer myself to play Whist two nights successively for high stakes, and lost two hundred and fifty pounds; but I was impelled by *peculiar circumstances*, from which I could not well disengage myself, and not by any of a gamester's passion. It was my first and last offence. The money I could ill afford; but the self-reproach for such an act of criminal folly was the severest punishment." The army, luckily, soon broke up its cantonments, and Wilson had other things to think of. His first military experience was amusing. Attached to his own corps was a certain Captain Dare, who seems to have been very appropriately named. "After the storming of one of the horn-works at Valenciennes, he had jumped on the parapet, and after several bravadoes, turned round and presented his *seat* to the enemy, who saluted it with a shower of grape, several of which entered, and avenged the indignity offered to the Republicans." A sterner lesson was taught the young soldier at Cateau, his first encampment, where five hundred Frenchmen had just before been killed in a affair with General Mack, and their hands and feet were still protruding from their graves. Wilson's account of this, his first campaign, is very interesting in a military point of view. The warfare of that day was cruel. At the battle of Villiers-en-Couche, where no quarter was given, a charge took place which bears a strong resemblance to the famous one of Balaklava. It was an attack on what appeared to be only a line of cavalry, unsupported by infantry or artillery:

"When we began to trot the French cavalry made a movement to right and left from the centre, dashed in a gallop towards wood and village, and at the same moment we saw in lieu of them, as if created by magic, an equal line of infantry with a considerable artillery in advance, which opened a furious cannonade with grape while the musketry poured its volleys. The surprise was great and the moment most critical; but happily the heads kept their direction and the heels were duly applied to the "charge," which order was hailed with repeated huzzas. The guns were quickly taken; but we then found that the chaussee which ran through a hollow with steep banks lay between them and the infantry. There was, however, no hesitation; every horse was true to his master, and the chausse was passed in uninterrupted impetuous career. It was then as we gained the crest that the infantry poured its volley—but in vain. In vain also the first ranks *kneeled and presented a steady line of bayonets.* The impulse was too rapid and the body attacking too solid for any infantry power formed in line to oppose, although the ranks were three deep. Even the horses struck mortally at the brow of the bank, had sufficient momentum to plunge upon the enemy in their fall and assist the destruction of his defence. The French cavalry, having gained the flanks of their infantry, endeavoured to take up a position in its rear. Our squadrons still on the gallop closed to fill up the apertures which the French fire and bayonets had occasioned, and proceeded to the attack on the French cavalry, which, though it had suffered from the fire of part of its own infantry, seemed resolved to await the onset; but their discipline or their courage failed, and our horses' heads drove on them just as they were on the half turn to retire. A dreadful massacre followed in a chase of four miles. Twelve hundred horsemen were cut down, of which about five hundred were Black Hussars. One farrier of the 15th alone killed twenty-two men. The French were so panic-struck that they scarcely made any resistance, notwithstanding that our numbers were so few in comparison with the party engaged that every individual pursuer found himself in the midst of a flock of foes. For a moment I was quite lost, having pursued a well-mounted non-commanding officer and granted his life after inflicting a *severe wound in his sword arm* as he threw back his sabre at my face. While I was in doubt what course to take that I might save the prisoner by consigning him to some special care, he assurred me that a squadron to which he pointed was a British squadron, and implored me to deliver him up to it as he had no other chance of being preserved. I began to move in the direction, when Quartermaster Stewart, afterwards made an officer, rode up, and without paying any attention to my words shot the Frenchman through the head and then bade me follow him "at speed." It was high time I did it, for at the same instant the horsemen whom I had conceived to be friends proved to be enemies, and in their turn pursued us; but I was well mounted and soon rejoined the troops. I then learnt that Stewart had watched my course and guessed the perfidy of my captive. We did not stop our foaming horses until we received a salute from the guns of Bouchain. We then sounded trumpet of recall, and the dispersed victors collected to retire, but in very reduced numbers; particularly the Austrians, as their horses had been unable to keep up with us; indeed, at the original charge, notwithstanding the equal zeal of the riders, we certainly gained three yards in ten. This retreat was not less formidable than the attack; for we had only perforated not dislodged the enemy, who, incredible as it may be thought, had positively *twelve thousand men* with fifty pieces of cannon in his position when we attacked and penetrated, and through the survivors of whom we had to make our way back by force or stealth. We did, however, retrace our steps in a good trot without interruption, although squadrons and battalions were formed on both flanks on the plain over which we returned".

They did not, however, return scatheless, for the commanding officer, Sir W. Aylett, was pierced through and through the body with a bayonet at the charge, and every man and horse was killed or touched more or less severely by shot or steel, but not a single man was taken prisoner. At Roubaix, where another fierce attack was made, the retreat was more disastrous. Wilson was with the rear guard of the allies, in the long narrow street of the town, when the enemy's fire suddenly enfiladed it, and rendered the stay of the cavalry no longer practicable.

The cry of "Charge to the right!" ran down the column, and in the same moment we were all at full speed. The enemy redoubled his efforts, and struck at us with his bayonets fixed at the end of his muskets as we wheeled round the dreaded and dreadful corner, already almost choked with the fallen horses and men which had perished in the attempt to pass. My little mare received here a bayonet-wound in the croup and a musket-ball through the crest of her neck. Two balls lodged in my cloak-case behind the saddle, and another carried away part of my sash. Our surgeon and his horse were killed close at my side, and above a dozen of my detachment fell at that spot under the enemy. We still urged on, *ventre à terre*, pursued by bullets. I had got about two hundred horses' lengths distance from the town when, before the least notice could be given, the whole column of cavalry was arrested in its career, and at the same moment of course recolled several yards. The confusion, the conflct for preservation, the destruction which ensued, baffles all description. Three-fourths of the horses, at one and the same moment, were thrown down with their riders under them or entangled by the bodies of others. The battling of the horses to recover themselves, the exclamations of all sorts which resounded through the air, accompanied by the volleys of the triumphing enemy, presented a picture "*d'enfer*" which, as one of the French then firing upon us and afterwards taken told me, even made his own and his comrades' hair stand on end; and according to him, we were indebted to the magnitude of our distress for a moment or two's relaxation of the fire. I was up and down several times; but my dear little mare, as white as a sheet with foam where not discoloured by her blood, and *snorting* as if she raged in spirit, always regained her feet, and kept under them whatever struggled to rise and dislodge her. At length I saw an opening to the right, and at the other side of the ditch some of the Guards endeavouring to form. I immediately directed my mare to the part of the bank which I thought most favourable, and commending myself to my fortunes applied the spur that was to excite the needed energy. My noble *Snorter*—for so I called her from that moment—bounded over like a deer and brought me to my friends. The first person I saw was Major Pocklington, dismounted. I procured him a horse that was running loose without saddle, on which after some persuasion he mounted; for he was so bad a horseman that whenever he took the least leap the men used to cry, "Two to one!" "Three to one! and so on—"the Major is off!" and sure enough, after several bounds and rebounds he always fell. It was not till I got over the ditch that I saw the cause of our calamity. Fifty-six pieces of cannon, with their tumbrils, &c., stood immoveable in the road; the drivers having cut away the traces and escaped with the horses when they found the enemy's fire surrounding them. Such was the consequence of sending out as drivers the refuse of our goals—for that was the practice at that day. It was there also that I saw a soldier's wife take a baby from her breast and giving it a kiss fling it into the stream or ditch, when she frantically rushed forward, and before she had got ten yards was rent in pieces by a discharge of grape that entered her back, sounding like a sack of coals being emptied.

Service like this made Wilson an excellent soldier, and however inglorious the campaign to its Commander-in-chief he there acquired the reputation which placed him subsequently in a far higher position than his actual rank may seem to have warranted; for, after subsequently serving with Sir Ralph Abercromby in Holland, he received a military-diplomatic mission to the Austrian army in Italy, while on his way to join his former chief in Egypt. This journey was full of incident and is described with great spirit. Of the Egyptian campaign, Wilson became the historian, and earned, besides the medal, a very flattering letter from Lord Nelson, to whom he sent his book, in which the hero of the Nile, speaking of Abercromby's death expresses himself as follows: "Your gallant and ever-to-be-lamented chief proved, by the manner in which he fell, what an old French general said when asked what made a good or a bad general. He replied 'Two words —*allons*—allez.' Your chief and myself have taken the first and victory followed; and the medal which you so deservedly wear proves that you have imbibed the same sentiments."

With General Hutchinson, afterwards Lord Donoughmore, who succeeded Abercromby in the command of the British army, Wilson—now Sir Robert and a Major—contracted an intimate friendship, which, together with political reasons, was the cause of his subsequent appointment to the staff of that distinguished officer to the Court of Berlin, or rather to the head-quarters of the King of Prussia wherever they might exist, during the fatal campaign which ended in the battle of Friedland. In the meantime, however, Wilson rendered good service to his profession both at home and abroad. In the first capacity, while acting as inspecting field-officer of militia, he published an 'Inquiry into the State of the British Army, with a view to its Reorganization,' in which he made a noble protest against corporal punishment; and in the second, while emplyed in the expedition to the Cape of Good Hope under Sir David Baird, where he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel and commanded the cavalry detachments. With Wilson's return from the Cape the first volume closes.

The second is entirely occupied with a narrative of all the events of which he was a witness while attached to the fugitive Court of the King of Prussia. The matter here, though not altogether new, much of it having already appeared in another form, is of very great interest,—its chief value consisting in the sound military criticism of the clear-minded observant soldier, who watched the campaign and on many occasions personally shared in it. Of the varying phases of this war he speaks in one place as follows: "How drolly events form a circle! When I last wrote we were victors; since the 3rd we have been fugitives; and since the 2nd (five days previously) I have never taken off my clothes, lain on a bed, or changed an article of linen, until half-an-hour since, when I bought a peasant's shirt for seven shillings to allow of my own being washed. Well! Two days hence we shall be singing pæans of triumph most probably, and we really live on hope; for our fatigues have worn down the animal strength." This was just before the battle of Preussisch Eylau, of which he gives a very striking account, demonstrating very clearly that Napoleon, after it was fought, was within an ace of utter ruin. "Had I," Wilson confidently says, "twelve thousand men, I would undertake to put the whole French army in retreat, and secure their heavy artillery;" and he goes on to describe the situation of the enemy as one of the most imminent peril. "Never," he exclaims, "was an army in a more dreadful situation. In a few hours they will be surrounded with fire, sword, and famine. Bonaparte himself is in the greatest agony. He wept bitterly as he rode over the ground the day after the action, and came to the spot where one of his columns had been cut to pieces to a man. He now hides from his army, who execrate his ambition and rejoice in his downfall." That downfall, however, was still remote,—though it might have been immediate, had the Russian General Bennigsen, who gained the victory, known how to profit by it. How Napoleon's star became once more in the ascendant, and how the battle of Friedland was won by him, are also admirably described in these pages, which owe all their attraction to the *ipsissima verba* of Sir Robert Wilson and nothing to the skill of the editor.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co. received per last mail a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

Rosselet & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—Messrs. Treacher & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes.
Bombay, Rampart Row.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt for Liver complaints by Headland.
TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla).

THE NUPTIAL MEDAL to commemorate the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, cut in gold and silver by Hunt and Roskell, Jewellers to the Royal Family, received by the last mail steamer by
TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla.)

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.

TRAVELLING and SHOWER BATHS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a new assortment of BATH TINS; Portable Shower Baths with curtains, &c.; Travelling Baths with lid, lock, &c. &c.; the OXFORD HIP AND SITZ BATH, with a general assortment for adults and children.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

ARCHERY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have just received an assortment of ARCHERY KIT comprising—
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lemon Lance Wood Bows.
Do. do. Painted and Feathered Arrows in 1 dozen cases with Lock and Key.
Do. do. Quivers and Belts.
Do. do. Registered Spring Gloves.
Do. do. Arm Guards.
Tassels, Prickers and Markers.
Grease Pots.
Extra Bow Strings.
Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co., Photographers and General Merchants, beg to call attention to a new lot of PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegantly Mounted and beautifully bound, which they have just received.

GLASSWARE.—A few handsome 6 Lights Chandeliers, made either to be suspended or to stand on a Table, some pairs of beautiful Stained Candlesticks, of entirely new designs, Jewellery Boxes, Flower Vases, Ice and Fruit Dishes; &c. &c.; Photographic materials of every description, viz., Lenses both for Portraits and Views, Cameras, Baths, Plate Boxes, Morocco and Union Cases, Passepartouts, Gilt Moulding, Frames of all sorts, Stereoscopes, of assortment, French Wall Paper, Magic Lantern Slides, and also a stock of Miscellaneous articles.
Hummum Street.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co., and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

For Sale.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received a fresh Batch of good CIGARS, Manila size. They will be sold cheap to close the account.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by Robert Cocks & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

THE undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for Galvanised Corrugated Iron, just about to be landed ex *Sea Park.*

They have also just received per the *City of Edinburgh* and other Ships fresh arrivals of—
Cast Iron, and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, &c.
Beams and Scales, with Weights.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors, &c.
Lift and Force Pumps.
Portable Steam Engines.
Bar Plate and Sheet Iron, &c.
FLETCHER and MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

Notices.

WANTED.—Agents at Mhow, Indore, Dhar, and other Cities of Central India, for collecting labour for the Railway Works in the neighbourhood of Booranpoor. Apply to W. B. Wright, Esq., Booranpoor.

COTTON GINNING.—MESSRS. PLATT BROTHER & Co's., improved Patent Cotton Gin may be seen at work daily at No. 11, Apollo Street, where every information regarding the same will be afforded.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our Offices (until 15th October) to the house lately occupied as the British Hotel, Apollo Street. After that date our business will be carried on at the premises now occupied by Messrs. Rennie Scovell & Co., in Church Lane, Fort.
WATSON, BOGLE & Co.
August 31st 1863.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battens, Eine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE Wareo Bunder.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Second call of Rs. 50 per Share.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors passed at their meeting on the 4th instant, the Shareholders of the Bank are required to pay a SECOND CALL OF Rs. 50 per Share on or before the 31st day of August 1863; after which date interest will be chargeable on the arrears at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.
J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 7th August 1863.

NOTICE.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY LIMITED. THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY who have paid the first call but not yet signed the new Memorandum of Association and the Deed lying for signature at the office of Dr. Dallas, Church Lane, are requested to do so on or before 3rd September next, or their shares will become liable to forfeiture.

The Share list being closed, no further applications will be eceived.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 27th August 1863. Managers and Treasurers,

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, (LIMITED)

મુમબઇ બાનદેડ વેરહાઉસ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY that a Call of Rupees 200 is now due on the Shares in the above Company.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 1st September 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બામબે ટરેડીગ એંડ બેનકીગ આસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital, Twenty Lakhs Rupees in 10,000 Shares, of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq. *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

THE ASSOCIATION will commence local Business from the 1st proximo.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 28th August 1863.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—Sealed Tenders for the excavation of the Hill adjoining the Company's Mill at Tardeo, and for the removal of earth and stones excavated, at the expense of the Contractor, will be received by the undersigned until FRIDAY, the 4th proximo. The Tenders should state the rate per Cart-load of earth and stones to be paid to the Company.

Further particulars may be learnt on application at this Office.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 4th August 1863.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—By order of the Board of Directors, a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Oriental Ship-owning Association (Limited), will be held on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of September next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of Messrs. Lawrence & Co., in Tamarind Lane, Fort, when the following Business will be brought before the Meeting.

The Directors will report to the Shareholders their proceedings since the formation of the Association, and what steps they propose with reference to the purchase of Ships and other matters.
W. TREVOR ROPER,
S. P. FRAMJEE,
Bombay, 26th Aug. 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—MR. F. DARBY, Solicitor of the High Court, has contracted to sell a Bungalow and Land appertaining thereto, situate in the Civil Lines of the Province of Sattara, next to the Post Office, to Abba Row. Any person having any claim thereto by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim. —Dated 29th August 1863.

હાજી હારુન મંમદની સઈ
HAJEE HAROON MAHOMED,
No. 16, Medow Street.

WITH REFERENCE to the advertisement appearing in the *Times of India* newspaper notifying that there will be sold on MONDAY, the 7th proximo (with other property) at the office of Mr. MACFARLANE, by the instructions of Cooverjee Hormusjee Bhabha, mortgagee of Noor Mahomed Datoobhoy and others, one undivided fourth share of and in the land and Messuage, Garden-house and premises situated without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Mazagon, now occupied by his Highness Aga Khan.

Notice is hereby given on behalf of His Highness Aga Khan that the said advertisers have no share or interest whatsoever in the property so advertised to be sold, and that any person who will buy the same after this notice will do so at his own risk.

Dated the 31st day of August 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Garden with ground, occupied by a Bungalow, outhouses, and Trees standing thereon and situated near Grant Road, outside the Fort, and assessed No. 78 and Pension Tax No. 456 and 546 registered in the Collector's Book, has been purchased by the undersigned from Jevunjee Jamasjee, Dorabjee Jevunjee, Merwanjee Cowasjee, and Bhowany Ramjee. It is bounded as follows; on the East by the ground and Bungalow belonging to Pestonjee Heerjee Wagla, on the West by a vacant piece of ground and Cottages belonging to Merwanjee Framjee Panday, on the North by the Public Grant Road, and on the South by the Cottages belonging to Camaties Soyboo Nursoo and Benickaoo Rook Patell. It is brought to the notice of the public in general that whoever stands his, her or their claim by way of Mortgage, inheritance, share, gift &c., against the said ground with garden &c., should make known legally to the undersigned within 14 days from this day in their Office No. 2, Bell Lane within the Fort, or Paihdee No. 15, near Cojahs School without the Fort, otherwise such claim or claims shall be considered null and void after the time specified herein.
AHMEDBHOY GOOLAM HOOSEIN & Co.
Bombay, 31st August 1863.

HIGH COURT.

LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.

Equity Side.

LALLBHOY VULLUBHOY AND OTHERS...*Plaintiffs.*
vs.
COWASJEE NANABHOY AND OTHERS...*Defendants.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the Decree made in this suit, bearing date the 26th day of January, 1863, and by the direction of George Taylor, Esquire, Master in Equity of the late Supreme Court, on Wednesday the 9th day of September next at 2-30 p. m., will be sold in the Court House, the Mill of the Tardeo Mill Company, situate in Mahaluxumi Road, in the Island of Bombay, adjoining the House of Framjee Nanabhoy, and near the Mill of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, with all necessary Boilers, Engines, Spindles, Machinery, and Plant, for working 21,000 Spindles.

The Mill is conveniently situated, is well-built and in good repair, is plentifully supplied with water, and is fitted with all the modern improvements for efficiently carrying on its work.

The Ground belonging to the Mill is held upon lease renewable in perpetuity subject to a monthly rent of Rupees Two hundred.

The particulars and conditions of sale subject to which the property is to be sold may be seen at the Office of the said Master, and at those of Mr. KEIR, Complainant's Solicitor, Medow Street, and of Mr. CRAWFORD, Defendant's Solicitor, Military Square, where also an abstract of the lease may be had. Mill may be inspected on application to Mr. COWASJEE NANABHOY.—Dated this 18th day of August 1863.

COFFEE PLANTATION.—A gentleman owning 906 acres of land in Goa, 100 acres of which were planted with Coffee plants last month (June), and 100 acres more are now being planted and will be finished by the end of this month, is desirous to meet with a Partner. The situation of the estate cannot be excelled. The soil is rich virgin, dark snuff-coloured, with public roads and rivers running through it; it is well wooded, and very healthy. Terms moderate. Particulars can be obtained on application personally, or by letter, to "Planter," No. 1, Rampart Row, Fort.

A NOVELTY IN BOMBAY.—FORTNUM, MASON & Co.'s PROVISIONS, a fresh supply to hand; consisting of
Parmesan and Gruyere Cheese
Collar'd Tongue
Yorkshire Pies
Preserved Dessert Fruits
Crystalized and in Syrup
Potted Games and Meats for breakfast
Westphalia Hams
Hamburo' Beef
Potted Tongue
Bloater Paste
Herrings a la Anchovies
Soups and Vegetables
Petit Pois
Mushroom
Harricot
Cardeas
Macedom Lequires
Chicken and Rice
Ox Tail
Mock Turtle
Gravy
Hare
Giblet and Mutton Broths
Strasbourg Meats
Anchovey Paste } In Jars.
Bloater Paste }
Salmi Game
Normandy Pippins in 6 lbs. canisters
Best Durham Mustard
Bon Bons and Crackers in Bottles
Yarmouth Bloaters
Pickled Salmon
Oxford Sausages, in Bread and Jelly
Lyon Sausages
Dessert Fruits of all kinds, both Crystallized and in Juice au Noyeau
Imperial Plums
Turkey Figs
Burnt Almonds
Burnt Onions
Preserved Ginger
Muscatell Raisins
Apricot Peaches
Cherries
Marmalade
Mixed Rings
Boar's Head and Truffles
Assorted Pates
Black and Red Currants
Damsons
Greengages
Orleans Plums
Apples
Cerises de Montmorent
Gooseberries.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Houses, &c. to Let.

GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.—TO LET.— SPACIOUS BOARDED GODOWNS and CELLARS. Apply to the Secretary, at No. 6, Grant Buildings.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN PINTS, bottled by Stone. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

WHITBREAD'S LONDON PORTER AND PALE ALE in Casks.—The above are on Sale at our godowns.
FORBES & Co.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale at the godowns of the undersigned, Jules Mumm & Co.s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.
JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.
1, Oak Lane, 6th August 1863.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. Worthington & Sons, received ex *Africana*; also a small consignment per *Octavia* of Hennessy's Brandy in quarter Casks and Hogsheads.
ROBINSON & Co.

FOR SALE.—WINES, &c., shipped and selected by T. G. SHAW & Co., 32, Fenchurch Street, London (late SHAW and MAXWELL).
Apply to CHARLES J. SHAW,
6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. T. G. SHAW & Co., continue, as before, to execute direct orders from India.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. John & Robert Tennent.
Bombay, 14th July 1863.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECTWINES, &c., from the well-known house of Acton & Worthington, of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE, superior	do.	" 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	" 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	" 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	" 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	" 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	" 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	at per doz.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	" 25
ST. GEORGE, Do.	do.	" 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	" 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	" 20
Do. do. do.	do.	" 18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	do.	" 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	" 25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to 5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TENNENT'S BEER.—A fresh supply of this favorite brand has just arrived, and will be FOR SALE in a few days, at the godowns of the undersigned—

ALE in quarts	At Rs. 5½	per dozen.
Do. in pints	" 3	"
PORTER in quarts	" 4½	"
Do. in pints	" 2½	"

20th July, 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:—
Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.
Moselle, do. do. 1 "
Sherry, do. do. 3 "
Claret, do. do. 2 "
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes ½ "
The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—
Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.
Sherry, do. do. 3 "
Brandy, do. do. 1 "
Old Tom, do. do. 1 "
Whiskey, do. do. 1 "
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.			
Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co.	at Rs. 36	per doz.	quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	" 32	do.	do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do	" 32	do.	do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin	" 32	do.	do.
Do. do. do.	" 17	do.	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do.	" 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	" 18	do.	pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	" 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	" 18	do.	pints.
Cliquot	" 36	do.	quarts.
MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.			
Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg	Rs. 40	per doz.	quarts.
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	" 35	do.	do.
Do. do.	" 18	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	" 35	do.	quarts
Do. do.	" 18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 1857	" 25	do.	quarts.
CLARET.			
St. Julien 1856. Montheuil Franc fils ainé	at Rs. 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 Do.	" 30	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856. Do.	" 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858. Do.	" 30	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858. Aug. Meller & Co.	" 16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant	" 16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville Do.	" 22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte Do.	" 35	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—		
Black Seal...Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. } White do. } Good Dinner Wines	"	" 24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	"	" 22
MADEIRA, very old	"	" 42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...Quarts	"	" 30
Do. Do. ...Pints	"	" 15
Red Seal ...Quarts	"	" 24
Do. ...Pints	"	" 13
CLARET—		
Chateux Margeaux	"	" 34
Leoville	"	" 28
St. Julien	"	" 22
Medoc	"	" 16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality...A.DePaul...Quarts	"	" 40
Do. ...A.DePaul...Pints	"	" 21
Do. ...J.C. Morizet...Quarts	"	" 36
Do. ... do ...Pints	"	" 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine...	"	" 38
MOSELLE do do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	"	" 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do	"	" 18
CURACOA	"	" 42
MARASCHINO	"	" 40
CHERRY BRANDY	"	" 30
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		
Do. ...Jules Robins (30 year old)	"	" 50
Rum ...Fine old Jamaica	"	" 20
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London	"	" 14
Do. ...Hollands, in cases	"	" 15
WHISKEY...Glenlivat, Crabbie	"	" 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottled, just to hand, in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee. TREACHER & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.
CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(*Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.*)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 ...Black Capsule	35
	Pts. " "	18
	No. 2 ...Blue "	30
	Pts. "	16
	No. 3 ...Yellow "	26
	Pts. "	14
	No. 4 ...Green "	22
	Pts. "	12
	Medoc ...Red "	17
	Pts. "	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co	88
	" " per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.	32
	" per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	" per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	" per 2 dozen Pts.	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	" per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	" per 2 dozen Pts	32
Por	Black Seal	28
	" Pts.	15
	Red Seal	24
	" Pts.	12
Sherry	Amontillado ...Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	30
	Light Golden ...Green	28
	Pale ...Brown	26
	Pale ...Yellow	22
	Pale ...White	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
" " (Yellow ")		26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown ...in Glass Bottles	42
	" " Pts.	21
	White " Bottles	42
	" " Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
"	Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy		30
"	Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, April 1863.

Business Announcements.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.
For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, by *Duk, Clapshaw*, and *Page*.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps;
Leg Guards;
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by *Duke*;
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut;
Foils and Masks;
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head;
Hunting and Riding Whips;
Elastic Riding Belts;
Boxing Gloves;
Foot Balls;
Quoits
Swimming Belts;
Gentlemen's Riding Belts. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.
Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

Terms—Cash.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

A. ALLAN, 17, APOLLO STREET,

BEGS respectfully to intimate that he has just received the latest BOOK OF FASHIONS, direct from Paris.

Also an assortment of the best FRENCH and ENGLISH Superfine Broad Cloths and Venetians of fine thin textures, and for Full Dress or light Morning Coats there is nothing more suitable for the climate in Bombay.
Black and Fancy Doeskins especially for Wedding outfits.
A choice variety of Silk mixed Woollen Cloths.
Mixed Lama Cloths, and French Merino Cloths.
A variety of Fancy Angolas and Heather mixed Tweeds.
Black and White Moire Antique and Fancy Vestings.
English-made Shirts, Collars, Neckties, and Hosiery.
Helmets, low crowned Sun Topies, and Scotch Caps.
Fine Blue Serge suits for Monsoon wear, Rs. 32.
MINERALIZED MUSLIN WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS, AND SOU'-WESTERS, Rs. 30.
VENTILATED WATERPROOF or SUNPROOF CAPS, Rs. 5.
Japaned Oiled Silk Cloth for Carriage and Cap Covers.
Terms—Cash.
Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill last Mail the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings.

Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Albert and Neck Chains.

Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES,

Best made Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, London, warranted for two years.
Ladies' Gold Watches set with diamonds.
Do. do. Open faced.
Silver Hunting and Open faced English and good Geneva Watches.
Do. Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies' Companions in mother of pearl.
Ivory Pencil Cases with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, papier machie goods in great variety.
American Flycatchers.
Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 300. Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

K. Templer Suits.
Royal Arch do.
Master Mason do.
K. Templer Jewels.
Royal Arch do.
Master Masons do.
Collars for Office-Bearers.
Collars and Sashes for Balls.

Ribbon from ¼ inch to 2½ inches for Jewels, Skins, Rosette, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Out-stations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft, or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired by European Watch-makers.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron	Rs. 28
Do. Do. ...... best	" 36
Do. Do. ...... Imitation Cane Sides	" 36
Do. Do. ...... Carpet lined	" 40
Do. Do. ...... with Hood, best	" 60
Double Perambulators, with Apron	" 32
Do. Do. ...... Do.	" 35
Do. Do. ...... best	" 38
Do. Do. ...... Imitation Cane Sides	" 40
Do. Do. ...... With Hood, best	" 65
Do. Do. ...... best Imitation Cane Sides	" 54
CLOCKS.	
American 1-day Clocks	Rs. 8
Do. 8 " Do.	" 15
Do. 1 " Tudor Clocks with Alarm	" 14
Do. 8 " Do. do.	" 20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c., &c.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	Rs. 5	0
Do. Double do.	3	12
Do. Youth's do.	3	0
Do. do. do.	1	8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats	11	0
Do. Malacca, do. do.	8	0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.	5	0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled	6	8
Do. Boys' do, various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.
TILL OR DRAWER size 2¼ and 2¾ in., each....Rs. 10 0
CUPBOARD.
STRAIGHT; To screw on Flat.) (CUT; To let in Flush.) 3, 3½ & 4, ins. ea... 10 0
BOX OR CHEST. 2¼, 3 and 3½ in., each... Rs. 11 to 12 0
PAD LOCKS, 2¼, 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each... " 14 to 17 8
SAFE with Patent Locks ....Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES,
Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

	long	wide	deep	each Rs.	
CASH BOXES.					
Toilet	6	3½	2¼	18	0
No. 00	7½	4¼	3	20	0
No. 1	9	5¼	3½	21	0
No. 2	9¾	6	3¾	23	0
No. 3	10½	6	4	25	0
No. 4	12	7	5	28	0
No. 5	13	8	5½	32	0
PAPER BOXES.					
No. 1	14½	9	5¾	25	0
No. 2	15½	9¼	6½	28	0
No. 3	17½	10¾	7½	33	0
No. 4	19	12½	7½	39	0
DEED BOXES.					
No. 1	13¾	9¼	8¾	23	0
No. 3	16¾	12½	11	30	0
No. 6	23¾	16½	16¼	45	0
FLAT DEED BOXES.					
No. 3	16¾	12½	6	32	0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES and BACON OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kinds.
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums and Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.
Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Auction Announcements.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of the late Captain H. H. Elliott, 1st Lancers, a DOUBLE BARRELLED RIFLE by Brown and Rodda.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare GLASS DOMES WITH STANDS, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few pairs of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver, in case, complete, by Dean Adams and Dean.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will submit to SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms, the following:—
25 Pairs 3rd size Glass Bottom Globe Lamps complete:
Few Pairs plated mounted Carriage Lamps.
" Sets of China Paper Boxes.
" Do. of " Camphorwood Trunks.
" Writing Desks.
2 Dozens Superior Concertinas.

THE ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.

AN AUCTION SALE AT THE ROYAL HOTEL, FORT, By Order of the Proprietors, Messrs. Dadabhoy and Manockjee.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions to submit to SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY the 7th, and on TUESDAY the 8th instant, all the valuable and handsome Furniture, Glass, Porcelain, Plate, and Plated Ware, &c., at the Royal Hotel, Fort, by order of the Proprietors, Messrs. Dadabhoy and Manockjee. The same comprises Rich Cut Glassware, Handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Sets of Plated Dish Covers, Hot-water and Vegetable Dishes, Soup Tureens, Epergne, Plated Tea Sets, Cruet, Pickle, and Egg frames, Salvers, Single and Chamber Candlesticks, a Box of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks with Mother O'Pearl Handles, Silver Dessert Knives and Forks, a Set of Plated Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, &c., and the Furniture, all best seasoned Blackwood such as Sets of Dining, and Camp Tables, side Boards, Screens, Arm and Easy Chairs, Bronze Hanging and Table Argand Lamps with and without Drops, Carved Circular Tables, Sofa, Conversation, half backed and Reclining Couches, Cheffoniers, Tea Poys, Pier Tables, Engravings in gilt and other Frames, Carpets, writing Table with drawers, Camp Cots, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet-glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Chests of Drawers, Dispense Tables, and Cup-boards, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, Coir Rugs, Bathing Tubs, plated double Branched Wall Shades, &c. &c.

At 3 p.m. on the first day of sale.

An excellent Thurston's Slate Billiard Table with Balls. Cues, &c. and a Handsome Revolving Lamp, one open door Shigram with Lamps, &c., one Office Brougham, a large Collection of English Bottled Stewart's and Dunkin's best Sherry, Beer, and Brandy, &c. &c.

Catalogues of full particulars are published and the Property will be on view from to-morrow, the 3rd instant.

Also,

The same premises to be let, for particulars apply to the proprietors of the Hotel, or the undersigned.

A NEW FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE, FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, AND ON MAKER'S ACCOUNT.

Just landed per *ex-Birkby.*

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have just received for sale on Commission a very Superior highly-finished English-built new Sociable with handsome Plated-Mounting Lamps, Superfine Morocco Linings, &c.

This Carriage is particularly built for one or two Horses, very Roomy, and of light construction, easy to pull, built to order by the well-known maker, "Lewis," of Salisbury. Price moderate to effect a quick sale.

Terms—Cash.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF BEER AND PORTER.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms:—
100 Barrels Tenants' Beer in pints.
200 " Do. Do. in quarts.
100 " Do. Porter in pints.
100 " Do. Do. in quarts.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Gentlemen's very superior plain Calf Boots, with Kid Tops.

A few very superior Waterproof Coats,—36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad, also Ditto Leggings. Price Rs. 15 each.

Bombay, 2nd September 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, Brass and Plated Gig Harness, Plated Chariot Harness, Ladies' Side Saddles, quilled, with Furniture complete.
Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.
Gents' and Ladies riding Switches.
Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.
Ready made Flannel Coats, &c.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.
Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets and Earrings.
Gold Necklets.
Ruby and Emerald Rings.
Fancy Albert Chains.
Fancy Cravat Pins.
Fancy Sleeve Links.
Fancy Studs.
Fancy Cravat Rings and Lockets.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1863.

Insurances, &c.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE).

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

and for

GUARANTEEING THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS FILLING SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£ 700,000
The Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	£ 260,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses paid to Claimants exceed	£1,200,000

The New Business is progressing at the rate of about £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

Chief Offices for Western India.
Bruce Lane, Bombay.
Local Board of Management.
The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.
Medical Officer.
James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth and Cleveland.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
Secretary.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS COMPANY.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM

Are lower than those required by other first class offices transacting Indian business, and are as follows for the assurance of Rs. 1000 with Profits, the premiums for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

Example.—*An Officer, aged 30 next Birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly, to this Company: or on the without-profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35 6 8 monthly.*

Premiums for Short Terms correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military men.

BONUS.

That declared in London on the 24th December 1862, being a cash appropriation of Fifty thousand Pounds, is now in course of payment.

The next Investigation will apply to participating Policies in force on the 31st December 1864 and the proportion of Profits applicable to that and future divisions will be 80 per cent,

Medical Referees.

In all cases, whether the Risk be accepted or declined, Medical Referees are remunerated with a gold mohur for their Reports.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust where security is required for their integrity.

Proposals are at present forwarded to Calcutta for decision, and no applications are entertained from persons in the receipt of less than £500 per annum.

Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars, together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 1st August, 1863.

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